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LANDMARKS

HAND-BOOK

HISTORICAL FEATURES

# of NEW YORK

CHRONOLOGY

Copyright, 1905, by H. J. Doyle

GIVING AN

Up-to-date List of the Various Places and Objects of Interest in New York City, together with a Brief Description of same—their Location, Historical Features, Landmarks, Origin of Street Names, Etc.

ALSO A

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

From 1524 to 1905

FOR THE RESIDENT AND VISITOR ALIKE

PUBLISHED BY

THE HISTORICAL PRESS

9 West Fourteenth Street

NEW YORK

Price, - - - - 15 Cents

ERYTHING WO[illegible]TH KNOWING ABOUT NEW YORK

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... THE ...

Tourist's Hand-Book

OF

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PRICE, - - - 15 CENTS

This little pocket folio is intended to aid the out-of-town visitor in locating the many places and objects of interest which have an undying and ever-increasing fascination for those whose opportunities are limited, and who would be, perhaps, glad to take home with them some remembrance of their visit . . . . .

... PUBLISHED BY ...

THE HISTORICAL PRESS

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INTRODUCTORY

THE subject matter contained in "The Tourist's Hand-Book" has been variously treated by other writers and historians in times past, but as far as we are aware, no attempt has heretofore been made to arrange or classify such material in a way that would insure not only acceptability, but *accessibility* as well. No attempt is here made at lengthy historical discussion. Brevity, the very essence of ready reference qualifications, has been our foundation stone. The geographical arrangement of subjects has been followed in as far as continuity would permit, thereby avoiding those long and tedious side trips that otherwise would be necessary in going from one place to another. Under this arrangement one can start from the Battery and, with the minimum of inconvenience, view in rotation the various subjects treated herein. In the lower section of the city, particularly, every mile of ground covered, or fraction thereof, is replete with historical interest. The vexatious side trips above referred to are treated separately in this book.

Another interesting feature is a chronological history of important events from 1524 to the present time.

Finally, we have endeavored to anticipate the wants of tourists and out-of-town visitors by including herein a list of desirable hotels, principal places of amusement and prominent churches; also interesting facts concerning the Island of Manhattan and its government at the present time.

NOTE:—The Descriptive Matter contained in this book is arranged Geographically from the Battery north.

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TOURS BY THE DAY

(Those desiring to select any particular section of the City for their tour may, with profit, be guided by the undermentioned table, which indicates the series of pages covering the territory allotted to each tour.)

Tour No.	1,	Use Pages	7	to	12	Downtown
"	"	2,	"	"	13	"	17	"
"	"	3,	"	"	18	"	22	Midway
"	"	4,	"	"	23	"	25	Uptown
"	"	5,	Select from Special Trips					
"	"	6,	"	"	"	"	"	

Tourist's Hand-Book of New York

GIVING LOCATION OF, AND PRINCIPAL FEATURES CONNECTED WITH, THE NUMEROUS HISTORICAL LANDMARKS, NOOKS AND OUT-OF-THE-WAY CORNERS OF MANHATTAN ISLAND, GEOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED FROM THE BATTERY NORTH

Battery Park—A public park located at the southern end of Manhattan Island, looking out upon the bay. With an area of 21 acres of practically all made land, it derives its name from the fortifications erected upon its site by the first Dutch settlers. All elevated railroads have their terminus on its eastern side. It is also the terminus of the subway system and the New York approach to the East river tunnel.

TABLET

Battery Park—The city of New York erects this statue to the memory of a citizen whose genius has contributed to the greatness of the republic and to the progress of the world. April 26, 1893.

Dutch Occupation—In 1626 Manhattan Island was purchased by the Dutch West India Company from the Indians for beads, buttons and trinkets equal to a value of about twenty-four dollars. A block house was erected for the protection of the settlers who came from Holland, and who formed a colony which they called New Amsterdam. In 1664 the Duke of York compelled the Dutch governor (Stuyvesant) to surrender—when the name of the colony was changed to New York. From that time the territory was alternately in the hands of the Dutch and English until 1674, when it reverted finally to Great Britain, who held possession up to the Revolution.

British Occupation—After the British had gained absolute control of Manhattan Island in 1674 there occurred a peaceful epoch called the golden age of colonial history. As late as the year 1700 there were but three hundred houses on the lower end of the island. Streets were lighted by lanterns, containing candles, hung on poles suspended from a window of every seventh house.

American Occupation—After the establishment of American independence the old fort was torn down, and a mansion, intended as a residence for the President, was erected upon its site; but on account of the removal of the capital from New York, it became, instead, the gubernatorial residence until the retirement of John Jay. It was then devoted to office uses until replaced by dwelling houses.

Castle Garden—In the Battery. In 1805 Fort Clinton was erected near the site of the old Dutch block house. On account of its circular shape it soon became popularized as the "Castle." It was at that time regarded as a triumph of skill and solidity. Its walls were in some places thirty feet thick and mounted with barbette and casement guns. A few years after the fort and surrounding grounds became State property. The whole aspect of the place was changed by planting trees, laying out walks, etc., so that it soon became a resort for fashionable people. Hence its name. In 1847 it was fitted up as a theatre and opera house, and three years later became the scene of Jenny Lind's first great triumph in this country. Madame Sontag also sang here in 1852. In 1855 the building was leased to the State Board of Emigration and used as a landing depot for immigrants, At the present time the building is used as an aquarium.

Barge Office—In Battery Park. Originally intended as the landing place of cabin passengers from ocean steamers, then for a time used as an emigrant station. Now occupied by customs inspectors.

Aquarium—In Battery Park. Formerly the old Castle Garden Building. In charge of the Zoological Society. Open to the public from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., daily, except Mondays. No charge for admission.

Fire-Boats—The largest and best equipped fire-boat in the service of the New York fire department is the "New Yorker," located at the Battery. There are six others connected with the department, their stations being as follows: "Wm. L. Strong," foot of Grand street, East River; "David A. Boody," foot of North 8th street, Brooklyn; "Abram S. Hewitt," foot of Main street, Brooklyn; "Seth Low," foot of 42d street, Brooklyn; "D. O. Mills," 133d street and Harlem River, and "Geo. B. McClellan," foot of Gansevoort street.

Ericsson Statue—In Battery Park. A life size bronze statue, unveiled April 26, 1893, and designed by J. Scott Hartley.

Ellis Island—In the Bay about one and one half miles from the Battery. In 1808 it was sold by the State of New York to the United States Government and used for a time as a magazine. Now used solely as a landing place for all emigrants entering the port of New York.

Governor's Island—In the upper Bay about 1,000 yards from the Battery. Covers an area of about 65 acres and is used by the United States Government as a military station. Ft. Columbus is located near the centre of the island and Castle William, a circular fort built of sandstone in 1811, overlooks the Bay on the western end. The "sunset gun" is fired daily from this island.

Liberty Island—In the Bay near the Battery. Also known as Bedloe's Island. Area about 13½ acres. Previous to 1860 was used as a place of execution, and at one time contained a fortification named "Ft. Wood," whose star-shaped walls form the outlying boundaries for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty, sometimes called "Liberty Enlightening the World." This statue was originated by Bartholdi, a French sculptor, in 1879. It was completed in 1883 and presented to the United States as a token of esteem and regard from the French nation. The pedestal cost $250,000, which amount was raised by subscriptions in this country. For further details see "Special Trips."

Staten Island—In the lower Bay. Area about 57 square miles. Reached by ferry from foot of Whitehall street. It has a population of about 50,000, and constitutes the borough of Richmond. There are several places of resort on this island which are frequented by city residents. It was purchased from the Indians in 1657 for ten shirts, thirty pairs of stockings, ten guns, and a miscellaneous assortment of tools. It was on this island that Cornelius Vanderbilt began his career; first, as a humble boatman, then as steamboat captain, and later on the owner of several fine steamers; and, finally, drifting to the railroad life in which he amassed his colossal fortune.

Bowling Green—A small circular park at the junction of State and Whitehall streets and the beginning of Broadway. Considered the cradle of New York, and in the early days was surrounded by the homes of the most distinguished and wealthy persons. Here will be found a statue of Abraham de Peyster, the son of a leading Dutch merchant in New Amsterdam, and one of

Leisler's supporters. He was appointed Mayor in 1691, and was afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Washington Building—Broadway and Battery Place. Erected by Cyrus W. Field, the author, and founder of the Atlantic cable.

TABLET

No. 1 Broadway—Here stood Kennedy House—once headquarters of Generals Washington and Lee. On the Bowling Green opposite, the leaden statue of King George was destroyed by the people, July 9, 1776, and later made into bullets for the American army.

Kennedy House—Formerly stood on the site of the present Washington Building overlooking Battery Park. Erected in 1760 by Archibald Kennedy, collector of the port. General Putnam had his headquarters here previous to the battle of Long Island, and at various times it was occupied also by Lord Cornwallis, Lord Howe, Sir Henry Clinton and Talleyrand. Here also Benedict Arnold arranged his conspiracy, and from here Washington witnessed the departure of the British troops.

Stevens House—Located at No. 27 Broadway, New York's second oldest hotel. Has catered to the wants of many famous men and women, among whom were Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and Jenny Lind.

Fort Amsterdam—Traces of this old fort have entirely dissappeared. Part of this site is occupied by the new Custom House Building, now in course of construction. Another section is now occupied by the Cunard Building, at 29 Broadway, in which may be found the following

TABLET

Cunard Building, 29 Broadway—The site of Fort Amsterdam, built in 1626. Within the fortifications was erected the first substantial church edifice on the island of Manhattan. In 1787 the fort was demolished and the Government House built upon this site.—This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York, September, 1890.

Aldrich Court—39 and 41 Broadway. Formed the site of the first habitations of white men on Manhattan Island. On this site also was located Washington's second residence.

TABLET

Aldrich Court, 41 Broadway—This tablet marks the site of the first habitations of white men on the island of Manhattan. Adrian Block, Commander of the Tiger, erected here four houses or huts. November, 1613. He built the Restless, the first vessel made by Europeans in this country. The Restless was launched in the spring of 1614.—This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York, September, 1890.

Produce Exchange—Covers the square bounded by Whitehall, Beaver, New and Stone streets. It was organized in 1861 and is now the largest organization of its kind in the world. During exchange hours it is the rendezvous of all the large dealers in grain, lard, etc. The present building has been occupied since 1884.

Consolidated Stock Exchange—Junction Broadway, Exchange Place and New street. Organized in 1875, under the title of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, and since then there has been merged with it the American Mining Stock Exchange, the National Petroleum Exchange, the Miscellaneous Security Board and the New York Petroleum Exchange and Stock Board. Its present site has been occupied since April 16, 1888. The building is open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., visitors being admitted to the gallery during those hours.

Trinity Church—Broadway, opposite Wall street. This is the wealthiest single church organization in the United States and the oldest in New York, with the exception of the Dutch Reformed

Collegiate corporation. The land on which the church now stands was granted by the English government in 1697, the fifth year of the reign of William and Mary. In 1705 the church received from the same source the gift of "Queen Anne's farm," a tract of land lying along the North River, between the present Vesey and Christopher streets. The income derived from the landed property held by this corporation is said to be a half million yearly. The first church was completed in 1697 and remained unchanged for forty years, and was then almost entirely rebuilt. In 1776 it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt twelve years later. The graveyard surrounding the church contains tombstones dating as far back as the first church itself, and many well-known names may be found here, including those of Alexander Hamilton, Captain Lawrence and other patriotic Americans.

TABLETS

Hamilton's Tomb in Trinity Churchyard—The patriot of incorruptible integrity, the soldier of approved valor, the statesman of consummate wisdom, whose talents and virtues will be admired by grateful posterity long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust.

Soldiers' Memorial in Trinity Churchyard—Sacred to the memory of those brave and good men who died whilst imprisoned in the city, for their devotion to the cause of American Independence.

Wall Street—The street itself is only about half a mile long and derives its name from the fact that the city wall followed its course in the old Dutch days. Between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Wall street and its immediate vicinity is considered to be the busiest quarter of the city. In 1709 a slave market was instituted at the foot of this street and Africans were brought to the city in large numbers. Here also Washington landed in 1789, on his way to take the oath of office as first President of the United States.

Sub-Treasury—In Wall street, opposite Broad, stands on the site of the old Federal Hall, in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States. In front is a statue of Washington, taking the oath of office, April 30, 1789. The amount of money received here each year, reaches the enormous sum of nearly one and a half billion dollars.

TABLET

Wall and Nassau Streets—On this site in Federal Hall, April 30, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States of America.

Assay Office—In Wall street, just east of the sub-Treasury, an old-fashioned building erected in 1823, for the Branch Bank of the United States, and is the oldest structure on the street. From twenty to one hundred millions of crude bullion are here received and assayed yearly. Visiting hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Custom House—Corner Wall and William streets. The cost of the building and grounds was $1,800,000. Before the Customs located there, it was known as the Merchants' Exchange. The Custom House is open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. The appraiser's or public stores are located in another section of the city. A new Custom House is now building at the foot of Broadway, near Bowling Green.

TABLET

Wall, near William Street—The statue of the right honourable William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was erected as a publik testimony of the grateful sense the colony of New York retains of the many eminent services he rendered America, particularly in promoting the repeal of the Stamp Act, *Anno Dom. MDCCLXV.*

Stock Exchange—Broad, New and Wall streets. Completed in April, 1903, at a cost of about $1,000,000. Members only are allowed on the floor. The Exchange dates from May 17, 1792, when the first meeting was held under a butternut tree, opposite to what is now 60 Wall street. Visitors are admitted to the gal-

lery upon presenting a card from one of the members. In 1878, the price paid for a seat was $4,000. In 1898, it advanced to $30,000. In 1901, the highest price paid was $80,000.

Curb Market—Broad street, below Exchange Place, an organization of men with more or less standing in the financial world, not regular members of the Stock Exchange, but dealing principally in unlisted securities which are commonly called "cats and dogs." The operations of this organization are now confined to a roped arena in the centre of the street.

TABLET

Northwest Corner Broad and Beaver Streets—To commemorate the gallant and patriotic act of Marinus Willett, in here seizing, June 6, 1775, from British forces, the muskets with which he armed his troops.—This tablet is erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, New York, November, 1892. Born, July, 1740. Marinus Willett died, August, 1830. Officer of New York Militia, 1775-'78. Sheriff of New York, 1784-'92. Mayor of New York, 1807-'08. President of Electoral College, 1824.

Fraunce's Tavern—Corner Broad and Pearl streets. Erected about 1725 by Etienne de Lancey as a residence. Later it became an inn and was at one time the headquarters of General Washington. In it he bade farewell to his officers on laying down the command of the Continental armies in 1783. To the present day it bears the sign of Washington's headquarters. In 1903 it was acquired by the city for preservation at a cost of $340,000.

TABLET

Broad and Pearl Streets, Fraunce's Tavern—To this building General George Washington came Evacuation Day, November 25, 1783, and on Thursday, December 4th, following, he took leave of the principal officers of the army yet in service.—Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

Pearl Street—This is the oldest street in the city, and received its name because of the pearl shells found along its path.

TABLETS

No. 73 Pearl Street—The site of the first Dutch house of entertainment on the island of Manhattan. Later the site of the old "Stadt Huys" or City Hall. —This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York, September, 1890.

No. 81 Pearl Street—On this site William Bradford appointed public printer April 10, A. D., 1693; established the first printing press in the colony of New York.—Erected by the Historical Society, April 10, A. D., 1893, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing in New York.

No. 88 Pearl Street—Destroyed 1835, in the conflagration of December 16, 17. Six hundred and fifty buildings containing merchandise were consumed in one night. Loss, $20,000,000. Rebuilt 1836. Again destroyed by fire, 1853.

Cotton Exchange—In Hanover Square. A large building of yellow brick, with stone facings. Cost about $1,000,000. Spot sales of more than five hundred thousand bales of cotton are made yearly. On this site, November 8, 1725, the first newspaper was printed in New York and called "The New York Gazette."

TABLET

Cotton Exchange—On this site William Bradford appointed public printer April 10, A. D., 1693. Issued, November 8, A. D., 1725, "The New York Gazette," the first newspaper printed in New York.—Erected by the New York Historical Society, April 10, A. D., 1893, in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing in New York.

Coenties Slip—A small space between Pearl street and the river, above Broad street. Received its name in honor of an influential Dutch shoemaker, whose shop once occupied a corner in this locality. Here also stood the old Dutch City Hall. It is now called Jeannette Park, after the ship "Jeannette," sent to the arctic regions by the "New York Herald."

East River—Follows the eastern boundary of the city and separates it from Long Island. Along its shores, from Coenties Slip to Maiden Lane, may be seen many interesting sights in connection with New York's great shipping industry.

Golden Hill—In the vicinity of John and William streets. Here was shed the first blood ot the Revolution, in a skirmish between citizens and the king's soldiers. This melee is known as the "Battle of Golden Hill."

TABLET

William and John Streets, Golden Hill—Here, January 18, 1770, the fight took place between the "Sons of Liberty" and the British Regulars, 16th foot. First blood in the war of the Revolution.—Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

First Methodist Church—South side John street, near Nassau. It is the first church of this denomination in New York. Erected in 1818. It is still used as a place of worship, and is frequented by business men of the locality during noon hour services.

Middle Dutch Church—Erected in 1729, on the site now occupied by the Mutual Life Building. It was in the wooden steeple of this church that Franklin experimented with the lightning. During the Revolution the church was used by the British as a military prison. In 1844 it was sold to the government and used for a number of years as a post-office. The old bell now hangs in the tower of the church at Fifth avenue and 48th street.

TABLET

Mutual Life Building, 32 Nassau Street—Here stood the Middle Dutch Church, dedicated A. D. 1729. Made a British military prison 1776. Restored 1790. Occupied as the United States Post-office 1845–'75. Taken down in 1882 by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Chamber of Commerce—No. 65 Liberty street. Organized May 5, 1768, in Fraunce's Tavern, and is the oldest commercial corporation in the United States. Visitors are admitted only on a pass given by a member.

Clearing House—Located at No. 81 Cedar street. The medium through which the city banks exchange the amount of checks and bills which each holds against all the others for the amount of those which all the others hold against it. The most interesting feature is the great vaults which required two years for construction. Their total capacity is $105,000,000 in gold.

Boreel Building—No. 115 Broadway. This site was formerly occupied by the elegant home of Lieut.-Governor James De Lancey. After his death it was converted into a public house, known under a variety of names, the most famous being "Burn's Coffee House." Here the non-importation act was signed. Washington's inaugural ball was held in the "great room." In 1793 the building was torn down and a "City Hotel" erected by a number of New York merchants. A modern office building will occupy this site.

TABLETS

No. 115 Broadway—The site of the old historical DeLancey House, afterward the "City Hotel." The tavern located here had various proprietors, by whose names it was successfully called, being among others known as "The Province Arms," "The City Arms" and "Burns' Coffee House or Tavern." It was here that the celebrated non-importation agreement in opposition to the "Stamp Act" was signed October 31, 1765.—Erected by the Holland Society of New York, March, 1890.

Southwest Corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets—On this site, in the old Shakespeare Tavern, was organized the Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New York, August 25, 1824.

St. Paul's Chapel—Broadway, near Vesey street. This was the third Episcopal church erected in the city, the first being Trinity, and the second St. George's. The cornerstone was laid in

1764, and the building finished two years later. The rear of the church is on Broadway, the frontage facing the North River being considered at that time the superior of the two.

TABLETS

St. Paul's Chapel—In Commemoration of the Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington, the first president or the United States. April 30th, 1889, erected by the Aisle Committee, at services held in St. Paul's Chapel, New York.

2d Tablet in St. Paul's Chapel—This tablet is erected in commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary Services of the death of his Excellency General George Washington, commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States during the War of the Revolution, observed at St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway, New York, December 14th, 1899.—General Society of the Cincinnati Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.

Astor House—Located on Broadway, between Vesey and Barclay streets. One of the oldest hotels in New York and founded by John Jacob Astor. This hostelry is noted as having been the headquarters of some of the most prominent men of the age. The property on which it is located is said to be more valuable per square foot than any other of equal dimensions on the island.

St. Peter's Church—Barclay and Church streets. The first Roman Catholic priest settled in New York in 1683, but not until 1784 was full religous liberty established. The first church of this faith in New York was built in 1786 at Barclay and Church streets, where St. Peter's now stands.

Washington Market—Occupies the entire block bounded by Washington, West, Fulton and Vesey streets. This is the principal meat and vegetable market of the city, and in the early morning hours affords a spectacle well worth witnessing.

West Street—Parallel to North River from the Battery to Bank street. The principal shipping artery leading to the river. In this vicinity can be found most of the ferries leading to Jersey City, etc.

General Post Office—Junction of Broadway and Park Row. Open all hours of the day and night, week days, and from 9 to 11 a. m. on Sundays. The amount of business carried on under this one roof is so enormous that the question of a much larger building more centrally located is being agitated.

TABLET

Post Office Building—On the common of the city of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood from 1766 to 1776 a liberty pole; erected to commemorate the repeal of the stamp act, it was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly replaced by the sons of Liberty, who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defence the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed on Jan. 18, 1770.—A. D., 1897, erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Park Row Building—Park Row and Broadway. The tallest inhabited building in the world, and contains 32 stories, on which, it is estimated, fully 25,000 people have been counted during business hours. See index for height of prominent buildings in the city.

City Hall—Located in City Hall Park. Headquarters of the City Government. Erected between 1803 and 1812 at a cost of more than $500,000. This section was at that time considered to be on the outskirts of the City. The "Governor's room" on the second floor is used for official receptions and contains the desk on which George Washington penned his first message to Congress, the chairs used by the first Congress, the chair in which Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, and a gallery of paintings embracing portraits of many of the mayors of the city, State Governors, and leading national officers and Revolutionary

chieftains. Outside and directly in front of the Hall is a bronze tablet commemorating the preliminary operations incident to the digging of the subway.

TABLETS

In Front of City Hall—At this place, 24th March, 1900, Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck made the first excavation for the Underground Railway. Rapid Transit Commission, A. E. Orr, president, John A. Starin, Woodbury Langdon, George L. Rives, Charles Stewart Smith, Morris K. Jessup, R. A. Van Wyck, mayor, Bird S. Coler, controller, William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer. Contractors, John B. McDonald, Rapid Transit Construction Company; August Belmont, president.

West Wing of Present City Hall—Near this spot in the presence of General George Washington the Declaration of Independence was read and published to the American Army, July 9, 1776.

Nathan Hale Statue—Southwest corner City Hall Park, facing Broadway. A fine bronze statue of the famous patriot, who was executed as a spy by the British during the Revolution. This execution is supposed to have taken place in the neighborhood of what is now 45th Street and First Avenue. Erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and unveiled November 25, 1893.

County Court House—Fronting on Chambers street in rear of City Hall. Was begun in 1861 and occupied in 1867. The state and county courts are located in the building. It is estimated that this building cost the city in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. It was built during the Tweed regime.

Brooklyn Bridge—New York entrance, east side City Hall Park. Commenced January 2, 1870 and completed and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total length of bridge 5,989 feet, width 85 feet. Has a central promenade for pedestrians and railroad tracks on each side. The bridge is supported by four cables, the ultimate strength of each being 12,200 tons. The number of passengers carried on the bridge in 1896 was 43,996,459, and the total number carried from the opening day to the close of 1896 was 435,150,339. It is now estimated that 250,000 people daily pass over this bridge. Flushing and Graham avenue trolley cars can be taken from the New York end of the bridge direct to Brooklyn Navy Yard. Visiting hours 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Passes can be secured at the Sands street entrance.

Staats Zeitung Building—North side of Park Row, adjoining Brooklyn Bridge. The open space in front of the building is, or was, called Tryon Row, after William Tryon the King's Governor, who arrived in New York on the same day that Washington did on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental army. This spot, in the olden days, was the starting point of the Boston Post Road. This building has lately been condemned, and will shortly be demolished to make room for new approaches to the Brooklyn Bridge.

Park Row—Extends from Ann street northward to Chatham Square. Was formerly called "Printing House Square," on account of the number of newspaper offices located along its route. The towering World building is located here, and from its dome visitors may obtain a fine view of the city.

Franklin Statue—Park Row (Old Printing House Square). A large bronze statue of the famous American printer, philosopher and patriot. Erected in 1872 at the expense of Captain DeGroot, at one time a steamboat commander on the Hudson.

The Swamp—East of City Hall Park and west of Franklin Square. Here is located the centre of the hide and leather trade of New York. This section is in a hollow and even to this day is called the "Swamp." The atmosphere is strongly impregnated with the odor of salted hides and fresh sole leather.

Franklin Square—Located about a quarter of a mile east of the City Hall. Several streets come together here, and it is the dividing line between the mercantile district on the south and west and the tenement district to the north and east. The Walton House, at one time considered the finest residence on Manhattan Island, was located here, until it was torn down in 1881. Here also may be found the publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

TABLET

Cherry Street on Bridge Pier—The first Presidential Mansion, No. 1 Cherry street, occupied by George Washington from April 23, 1789, to February 23, 1790. Erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Rhinelander Sugar House—Formerly stood on the corner of the present Rose and Duane streets. One of the many buildings in which American prisoners were incarcerated during the Revolution, subject to inhuman cruelties at the hands of the infamous Cunningham.

Old Jewish Cemetery—On New Bowery, near Oliver street. One of the oldest burial places in the city, and established during the time of Stuyvesant. Another old Jewish Cemetery, or "Place of Rest," can be found in Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue.

NOTE—In this locality the conformity of the intersecting streets is confusing, but by following the course of the elevated railway for about five blocks, Chatham Square is reached.

Chatham Square—An open space, or plaza, at which the Bowery, Park Row and several other streets begin or end. This is the noisiest place in the city, owing to the numerous street cars that cross and recross and two elevated lines which pass overhead. In this vicinity will be found Chinese Joss houses, restaurants and a Chinese theatre. The vicinity northeast of Chatham Square and the Bowery comprises what is commonly known as the "east side" tenement district.

Bowery—From Chatham Square to junction of Third and Fourth avenues. In the early Dutch days this was simply a lane running along the farms or "Bouweries," on the northern outskirts of the city, hence its name. On and near this thoroughfare, the notorious dives of Owen Gagen and Harry Hill were located.

Bowery Theatre—Located in the Bowery below Canal street. Originally erected on the site of the old Bull's Head Cattle Market, and was opened as the New York Theatre, October 22, 1826. It was at that time the largest theatre in America. The following year it was renamed the "Bowery." In 1828 the interior was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt. In 1836, and again in 1838, it was also burnt. The last fire completely destroyed it. Several years ago it was converted into a German theatre, under the name of the "Thalia." Later it was used for Hebrew performances. At the present day it is devoted mostly to melo-dramatic productions.

Ludlow Street Jail—Ludlow and Essex streets, near Grand. Formerly, persons arrested for debt, under the old law, were kept here. Now, persons arrested under Process, or for violation of United States laws, are incarcerated within its walls.

Five Points—No longer recognizable, but formerly consisted of squalid rookeries and low drinking places, located in the neighborhood intersected by Baxter, Worth and Park streets. Large mission schools, chapels, stores and shops now abound. Many notorious crimes were committed in this locality. The Five Points Mission House is at No. 63 Park street. The open space in the centre of the "Points" is now called Paradise Park.

The Tombs—The city prison, occupying the entire block bounded by Centre street on the east, Elm street on the west, Leonard street on the south and Franklin street on the north. The site was formerly occupied by the "collect" pond, a small body of water connected with the Hudson River by a stretch of swamp through which ran a rivulet along the line of the present Canal street. The pond was filled up in 1817 and the prison erected thereon in 1840. The name of "Tombs" was given it partly on account of the then damp and unhealthy condition of the soil and on account of its gloomy appearance.

Bridge of Sighs—Connects the Tombs Prison with the Criminal Courts Building at Franklin and Centre streets; derives its name from the fact that prisoners undergoing trial for crimes, alleged or otherwise, are taken over the bridge from the Tombs to the Criminal Courts Building, and vice versa. On particular occasions, when some especially notorious case is being tried, such as, for instance, the recent trial of Nan Patterson, the street is crowded with curious people, watching for the passage of the prisoner to and fro.

Canal Street—Starts from East Broadway and Norfolk street and runs west to Mulberry street, thence northwest to the North River at Spring street. Takes its name from a ditch dug to drain a swamp into the Hudson River. This ditch was afterwards enlarged to a canal, whose course the street follows.

Williamsburg Bridge—Spans the East River, from Delancey street, New York, to south 5th street, Brooklyn. Commenced in 1896, and formerly opened December 19, 1903.

Police Headquarters—No. 300 Mulberry street. Contains the executive offices of the department and the rogues' gallery, which is described under another heading. A new building is being erected in old Centre Market, at Grand and Centre streets.

Rogues' Gallery—In Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry street. A collection of photographs of notorious criminals who have, from time to time, fallen into the hands of the police. Can be viewed only by special permission.

Subway Tavern—Corner Bleecker and Elm streets. Dedicated in 1904, by Bishop Henry C. Potter. Although all kinds of beverages are obtainable, the principal object of the promoters was to counteract the influence of strong drink through the introduction of temperance methods and ideas.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory—The present armory is located over Tompkins' Market, opposite Cooper Union. The new armory in Lexington avenue, when completed, will be one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the city. This regiment returned from the battle of Bull Run with only three hundred members, who arrived in the city hatless, coatless and stockingless.

Cooper Union—Junction of Third and Fourth avenues and Bowery. Erected in 1857, by the late Peter Cooper, at a cost of $630,000. Noted for its evening classes and free instruction in various branches of industry. Outside, and directly in front, is a statue of the founder.

Bible House—Between Third and Fourth avenues and 8th and 9th streets. Erected in 1852, by the American Bible Society, at a cost of more than $300,000. Here will be found the composing rooms, binderies and press rooms of the Society. Over five hundred hands are employed in printing the bible in many different languages.

Astor Library—No. 40 Lafayette Place. Founded by the will of John Jacob Astor, who died in 1848, leaving $400,000 for that purpose. This endowment has since been added to from time to time by other members of the Astor family.

Mercantile Library—In Astor Place, Founded in 1820, it is the principal circulating library in the city. Was first located at No. 49 Fulton street and afterward moved to Clinton Hall, corner Nassau and Beekman streets, where it remained until transferred to the Astor Place Opera House, which was renamed the new Clinton Hall. This building was demolished in 1890, and the present building erected on its site.

St. Mark's Church—Located at 10th street and Second avenue. One of the most venerable churches in the city. Its site was formerly a part of the farm of Petrus Stuyvesant, the last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, whose remains rest in a tomb under the building. The present building is the second, the first having been erected in 1826. From the graveyard surrounding the church the body of the merchant prince, A. T. Stewart, was stolen about twenty years ago. It was this parish that furnished the greatest number of victims for the "Slocum" disaster in 1904.

TABLET

St. Mark's Church—In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Amsterdam, in New Netherland, now called New York and the Dutch West India Islands. Died in A. D., 167½. Aged 80.

NOTE—The date shown on the above tablet indicates that death occurred between the 1st of January and the 25th of March, 1672.

New York Historical Society—Located at 11th street and Second avenue. Contains a large and valuable collection of historical curiosities. The society was organized in 1804, for the collection and preservation of everything relating to the natural, civil and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general and New York in particular.

Stuyvesant Square—A public park, between 15th and 17th streets, intersected by Second avenue. Contains a little over four acres and gets its name from the old Stuyvesant farm, to which it formerly belonged. St. George's Episcopal Church and a Quaker meeting house and seminary are on the west side.

St. George's Church—Stuyvesant Square, East 16th street and Rutherford Place. Formerly a chapel of Trinity Church and stood on Beekman street, corner of Cliff street. The present building was erected in 1849. The interior was destroyed by fire ten years later.

TABLET

Thirteenth Street and Third Avenue—On this corner grew Petrus Stuyvesant's pear tree. Recalled to Holland in 1664. On his return he brought the pear tree and planted it as his memorial, "by which," said he, "my name may be remembered." The pear tree flourished and bore fruit for over two hundred years.—This tablet is placed here by the Holland Society of New York. September, 1890.

Tammany Hall—Located on 14th street, near Third avenue. The headquarters of the Tammany Society, the most thoroughly organized political organization in the world. Organized about two weeks after Washington took the oath of office, and so named after a well-known and highly respected Indian chief, "Tammany." In the early days of the organization the members often dressed in Indian costumes, which resulted in their headquarters being called the "Wigwam." The presiding officer is called the Grand Sachem. The first wigwam was located where the Tribune building now stands, the second where the Sun is now established, and the third in 14th street, its present location. The most notable of the former leaders of the organization were Aaron Burr, Wm. Tweed, John Kelly and Richard Croker. The present leader is Charles F. Murphy.

Union Square—Located between Broadway and Fourth avenue and 14th and 17th streets. Contains about 3½ acres. In it will be found statues of Washington, Lincoln and Lafayette. Fronting it on 14th street is Keith's Theatre, formerly the old "Union Square." Near the Washington statue the "Great War Meeting" of 1861 was held in response to Lincoln's appeal for troops.

Equestrian Statue—An equestrian statue of George Washington, modeled by H. K. Brown, and of heroic size, is located in Union Square.

Lincoln Statue—Southwest corner of Union Square. A bronze statue of the great emancipator. Erected by popular subscription shortly after his assassination.

Tiffany's—Fifteenth street and Union Square. The largest diamond and jewelry house in the world.

The First Presbyterian Church—Corner Fifth avenue and 12th street. This church was founded in 1717, and was located in Wall street. It was the first Presbyterian church in America. It was here that John Watts, the father of Presbyterianism, presided.

Church of The Ascension—Tenth street and Fifth avenue. Was founded in 1828 and was located in Canal street. The present church was built in 1841 and contains the largest oil painting of a sacred subject in the world. The picture is 38 feet high and 40 feet wide, and was presented to the church by Mrs. Rhinelander. Its cost was $20,000. It is said that it took 3,000 pounds of paint to execute this work. In early years planks were laid to Broadway across the meadows and a sum of money paid to the truant officer to prevent the boys from bathing in the brook just back of the church during services.

Grace Church—Broadway and 10th street. Next to Trinity this is the wealthiest Episcopal church in New York. The first church building was located at Broadway and Rector street, the present one having been erected in 1845. Back of the church, on Fourth avenue, is the Grace Memorial Home, erected by Levi P. Morton in memory of his wife. Here young children are cared for during the hours their mothers are at work. Grace Chapel, on East 14th street, also belongs to this parish.

Bread Line—Originated by "Fleischman," the celebrated baker, now deceased. Nightly between the hours of 11 and 12 hundreds of homeless men of the city form in line at Broadway and 10th street, waiting for their share of surplus bread. This custom, long continued during the life of the philanthropic baker, is still carried on.

Wanamaker's—Broadway and 10th street. Formerly the property of the "Merchant Prince" A. T. Stewart.

Washington Square—At the lower end of Fifth avenue. A public park having an area of about 9 acres. The boundaries are: Wooster street on the east, Macdougal street on the west, 4th street on the south and Waverly Place on the north. Contains two statues, the Washington Memorial Arch and a fountain. In the early days it was a "Potter's field," surrounded by shanties and called Union Place. In 1832 it was converted into the Washington Parade Ground. Large sums of money expended for this and other improvements resulted in attracting to the locality many fashionable residents, giving it the aristocratic features remaining to this day.

Washington Memorial Arch—In Washington Square. First erected in wood to commemorate the centennial of Washington's inauguration. It was later reproduced in marble at a cost of $250,000, which amount was raised by popular subscription.

New York University—Located in three places: Washington Square, east, between Washington and Waverly Places; East 26th street, near First avenue, and University Heights. Previous to 1896 it was called the "University of the City of New York." The first building was erected between 1832 and 1835.

Judson Memorial—In Washington Square, south. A peculiar religious institution comprising a series of buildings, including a church, apartment house, kindergarten, gymnasium, children's nursery and young men's club. It is named in honor of Adoniram Judson, the first American foreign missionary.

Mills' Hotel, No. 1—No. 160 Bleecker street. Erected by D. O. Mills as a hotel for men of moderate means. Clean and comfortable rooms may be had at 20 cents a night. The rooms are comfortably fitted, containing iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, clean linen (changed daily) chairs, lockers and electric lights. In the basement is a large store-room where guests' baggage is accessible at all times. Reading rooms, a library, restaurant and plunge bath constitute some of the other accessories.

Richmond Hill—This delightful country seat where General and Mrs. Washington were quartered during the summer of 1776, was located near the Hudson River and in the neighborhood of Prince street. Aaron Burr also had his residence here at the time of his duel with Hamilton.

TABLETS

West, near Laight Streets—To mark the landing place of General George Washington, June 25th, 1775, on his way to Cambridge to command the American Army.

Leroy and Hudson Streets—In memoriam of the city of New York, devoted to the service and comfort of the living, this ground formerly used by Trinity Parish as a burial place for the dead, whose names, although not inscribed, are hereby reverently commemorated. A. D., 1898.

West Washington Market—Now located at the foot of West 12th street, but was formerly in the region extending along West street, on the river side to the market proper. Here are received all the early fruits and vegetables from the Bermuda Islands. During the peach season, from 50,000 to 100,000 baskets are received daily.

Abingdon Square—At foot of Eighth avenue. In the olden days this section was known as Greenwich Village, and was occupied by a number of fine country homes.

Salvation Army—Headquarters on 14th street, west of Sixth avenue. Many other branches or barracks are maintained in various other parts of the city. This organization gives yearly a Christmas dinner to over 25,000 poor at Madison Square Garden.

New York Hospital—Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Chartered by George III., June 13, 1771. Patients first admitted January 3, 1791. The present building was formally opened March 16, 1877.

Jewish Burial Ground—In the rear of "O'Neill's" big store, Sixth avenue and 21st street, can be seen a small Jewish cemetery, which has existed for more than half a century, and is still cared for as lovingly as in the old days.

Young Men's Christian Association—West 23d street, near Seventh avenue. Instituted in June, 1852, for the

improvement of the mental, physical, social and spiritual condition of young men. From 1869 to 1903, the association occupied a building in East 23d street.

Eden Musee—West 23d street, near Sixth avenue. A museum containing many interesting and historical groups in wax.

TABLET

No. 5 West Twenty-second Street—In this house S. F. B. Morse lived for many years and died.

Birthplace of President Roosevelt—At No. 28 East 20th street President Roosevelt first saw the light of day on October 27, 1858. A portion of the building is now occupied by the Roosevelt Home Club, a political organization.

All Soul's Church—Fourth avenue, corner East 20th street. The oldest Unitarian Church in the city. Of unique construction in red brick and white stone.

American Art Association—No. 6 East 23d street. Incorporated as an association for the promotion and encouragement of art. Special exhibitions of American and foreign art are held in the winter, spring and fall.

Madison Square—A public park containing about six acres. Bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues and 23d and 26th streets. Many statues of eminent men will be found in this park and are referred to elsewhere.

Parkhurst's Church—The Madison Square Presbyterian Church, southeast corner 24th street and Madison avenue. A new edifice is being erected on the opposite corner by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in consideration of an agreement, whereby the latter corporation is to demolish the old church and erect another wing to the already overcrowded Manhattan Life Building.

Madison Square Garden—Occupies the entire block, bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues and 26th and 27th streets. An immense structure devoted to everything in the amusement line on a large scale. Opened to the public in 1890.

American S. P. C. A.—Located at No. 50 Madison avenue, corner 26th street. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was incorporated April 10, 1866, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Maintains a uniformed force of officers with police powers for the enforcement of the humane laws, and has ambulances and life-saving apparatus for the rescue and transportation of disabled animals.

Farragut Monument—Northwest corner Madison Square Park. Executed by Augustus St. Gaudens, and presented to the city by the Farragut Memorial Association.

Hoffman House—Madison Square, west. The headquarters of the National Democratic Committee. The cafe is noted for its fine collection of paintings.

Worth Monument—Broadway, Fifth avenue and 25th street. A granite obelisk erected by the corporation of the city in 1857 in honor of Major-General Worth.

Madison Square Theatre—In 24th street, west of Broadway. Was formerly known as Hoyt's Theatre, and occupies the site of the old Fifth Avenue Theatre, destroyed by fire January 1, 1873.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—23d street and Fifth avenue. Has been noted for years as the stopping place of "Presidents." It is here that Thomas C. Platt makes his headquarters, and here, during

important campaigns, Republican politicians of note from all quarters congregate. The first successful operation of a passenger elevator occurred in this hotel.

Seward Monument—Southwest corner Madison Square. A bronze statue designed by Randolph Rogers and erected in 1876.

College of the City of New York—Corner Lexington avenue and 23d street. Established 1847, under the name of the New York Free Academy. In 1866 it was incorporated under its present name. Open to all young men residing in the City. A fine new house is now being built on Washington Heights.

TABLET

College of the City of New York—23d street and Lexington Avenue. In memory of the graduates of the College of the City of New York, who lost their lives in the service of their country during the war for the Union.

Gramercy Park—Between 20th and 21st streets and Third and Fourth Avenues. Comprises about 1½ acres set aside by S. B. Ruggles as a place of recreation for residents of the neighborhood. It is not open to the general public. Fronting it is the "Player's Club House" and the former residence of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

TABLET

Gramercy Park—Gramercy Park, founded by Samuel B. Ruggles, 1831, commemorated by this tablet imbedded in the Gramercy farm by John Ruggles Strong, 1875.

Players' Club—No. 16 Gramercy Park. Presented to actors and friends of the drama by Edwin Booth, at a cost to him of more than $200,000. Formally opened on New Year's eve, 1888.

The Morgue—At the foot of East 26th street. Erected in 1897. Open night and day. Bodies of over 4,000 adults and 3,000 children are received yearly, including those of patients who die in the hospitals of the Department of Charities as well as those found in public places.

Bellevue Hospital—First avenue to east River and from 26th to 28th street. The largest and most widely known of New York's many hospitals. Established in November, 1826. It is under the supervision of the Department of Public Charities. The city's morgue is also located on the grounds of this institution.

Cafe Martin—26th street and Broadway. Formerly Delmonico's. Frequented by people prominent in all walks of life, and at almost any hour of the day and night one may satisfy his or her desire for the best of every thing the market affords.

Martha Washington Hotel—No. 29 East 29th street. Popularly known as the "Women's Hotel." Rooms are for the exclusive use of women, although gentlemen are admitted to the restaurant.

Little Church Around the Corner—In 29th street, east of Fifth avenue. The popular name for the Church of the Transfiguration, and so called from the fact that when application was once made to the rector of another church near by to read the funeral service over the remains of George Holland, an actor well known for his virtues, the hesitation of the aforesaid rector caused the applicant to remark that there was "a little church around the corner" where they did that sort of thing. The incident received wide publicity and the name has clung to the little edifice ever since. It is in this church that most thespians assume the obligations of matrimony.

Murray Hill—Bounded by Third avenue on the east, Sixth avenue on the west, 32d street on the south, and 45th street on the north. Long considered the most fashionable quarter of the city. The name is derived from the old Murray mansion, which stood on the hill years ago.

Stewart Mansion—Northwest corner 34th street and Fifth avenue. The former residence of the late A. T. Stewart, and was erected about 1866, at a cost of $2,000,000. It is now the home of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., and was at one time the headquarters of the Manhattan Club.

Kip's Bay—An indentation at the foot of 36th street, E. R. It was here that the British landed in 1776 when making their first attack on Washington's army. So named in honor of a Hendrick Kip.

Church of the Messiah—Park avenue and 34th street. Once formed the estate of Robert Murray, the "Quaker Merchant of the Revolution." It was known as "Inclenberg," and became historic through the diplomacy of Mrs. Murray in detaining the British officers, Howe, Clinton and Cornwallis while Putnam and his troops, on their retreat to Harlem, guided by Aaron Burr, passed within half a mile of the house.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—Corner 34th street and Fifth avenue. Accommodates 1,500 guests. It has 1,400 servants, and is sometimes called "the uptown stock exchange."

Herald Square—Broadway and 35th street. It contains the statue of William E. Dodge, the Herald Building and the Department Store of R. H. Macy & Co.

Metropolitan Opera House—Broadway, between 39th and 40th streets. This is the home of Grand Opera in New York. In September, 1892, the interior was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt during the following year.

TABLET

Broadway, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets—General George Washington and General Israel Putnam met near this spot during the movement of the American Army, September 15, 1776, the day before the Battle of Harlem.

The Times Building—Corner 42d street and Broadway. This is the tallest building above 14th street, and the home of the paper that publishes "all the news that's fit to print."

Bryant Park—Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. It was named for Wm. Cullen Bryant, and occupies the site of the old Crystal Palace, which was destroyed by fire in 1858, and in which was held the first world's fair in the United States.

New York Public Library—Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. Formerly the site of the old City reservoir. The plans for this building call for a length of 366 feet and a width of 246 feet, containing seven floors and a shelving capacity for over 1,500,000 volumes. (This is not a Carnegie Library.)

Grand Central Station—Forty-second and 45th streets and Depew and Vanderbilt avenues. Used exclusively by the only two railroad lines having actual entrance into the city. The present structure will soon entirely disappear, to be replaced by a mammoth new terminal, work on which is now under way. It is estimated that over five hundred trains arrive at and depart from this station daily.

Temple Emanu-El—Fifth avenue and 43d street. The finest specimen of moorish architecture in America and one of the costliest religious structures in the city.

Century Club-House—No. 7 West 43d street. So named from the fact that the original membership of the club was limited to one hundred. This limit has now been long passed.

Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A.—Madison avenue and 45th street. Erected through the liberality of Cornelius Vanderbilt, and among its directors are a number of prominent railroad officials.

Windsor Arcade—No. 571 Fifth avenue. Scene of the disastrous Windsor Hotel fire, March 17, 1899, at which about 50 lives were lost.

Dutch Collegiate Church—Fifth avenue and 48th street. Successor to the Old Middle Dutch Church which, in the early days, was located on the site of the present Mutual Life Building at 32 Nassau street.

TABLET

Dutch Collegiate Church—In honor of the officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the war of Independence against Great Britain, 1775–1783. Erected by the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York.

St. Patrick's Cathedral—Fifth avenue, between 50th and 51st streets. One of the finest and most imposing church edifices in the United States. Projected by Archbishop Hughes in 1850. The corner-stone was laid on August 15, 1858, and it was dedicated by Cardinal McCloskey in 1879. It is open every day in the week to visitors.

NOTE—Here consult index for "Millionaireville." Also see "Park Carriages."

Central Park—Bounded on the south by 59th street, on the north by 110th street, on the east by Fifth avenue, and on the west by Eighth avenue (Central Park west). Originally a waste of rock and swamp. This tract of 840 acres was taken in hand in 1857, and to-day it forms one of the most beautiful parks in the world.

Moore Statue—Near Fifth avenue and 59th street entrance Central Park. A bust of Thomas Moore, presented to the city, May 28, 1880, by the Moore Memorial Committee.

Humboldt Statue—Central Park, near Fifth avenue and 59th street. A bronze bust of Alexander von Humboldt, on a granite pedestal. Presented to the city by German residents on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the *savant*, September 14, 1869.

Hamilton Statue—Located on west side of the East Drive, northwest of the Art Museum, Central Park. A granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, presented to the city by his son, John C., in 1880.

Schiller Statue—Central Park. A bronze bust of the poet on a sandstone pedestal. Presented by German residents in 1859.

Webster Statue — Seventy-second street and the West Drive, Central Park. A heroic bronze statue, the gift of Gordon W. Burnham.

Millionaireville—The district on Fifth and Madison and Park avenues from 49th street to 100th street, containing the residences of:

Mr. John Jacob Astor, 840 5th ave.
Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, 512 5th ave.
Mr. Andrew Carnegie, 5th ave. & 90th st.
Mr. John R. Drexel, 1 East 62d st.
Mr. R. W. Goelet, 22 East 72d st.
Mr. Frank Gould, 834 5th ave.
Mr. George J. Gould, 5th ave. & 67th st.
Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, 1 East 66th st.
Mr. C. P. Huntington, 5th ave. & 57th st.
Mr. D. O. Mills, 634 5th ave.
Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, 219 Mad. ave.
Mr. Levi P. Morton, 681 5th ave.
Miss Helen M. Gould, 579 5th ave.
Commodore E. T. Gerry, 2 East 61st st.
Dr. Seward Webb, 680 5th ave.
W. A. Clarke, 5th ave. & 76th st.
Mr. Herman Oelrichs, 1 East 57th st.
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 691 5th ave.
Mr. William Rockefeller 689 5th ave.
Mr. Russell Sage, 632 5th ave.
Mr. George Vanderbilt, 640 5th ave.
Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 5th ave.
Mr. H. P. Whitney, 2 West 57th st.
Mr. Chas. T. Yerkes, 5th ave. & 68th st.
Mrs. William Astor, 842 5th ave.

Normal College—Occupies block between 68th and 69th streets and Park and Lexington avenues. Devoted solely to the education of women. The buildings cost $484,000, and the estimated value of the property is now $1,600,000.

Union Theological Seminary—On Park avenue,

between 69th and 70th streets. This institution was founded in 1836, and in 1884 was removed from University Place to its present location.

Lenox Library—East side Fifth avenue, between 70th and 71st streets. Founded by James Lenox, a noted collector of literary and art treasures. Incorporated in 1870, it was first opened to the public in January, 1877. The entire cost, $1,000,000, was borne by the founder.

Metropolitan Museum of Art — In Central Park, fronting Fifth avenue, opposite 83d street. Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. (In winter until a half hour before sunset on week days.) On Sundays, from 1 to 6 p. m., and on Monday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 p. m. An admission of 25 cents is charged on Mondays and Fridays. On other days, and Monday and Friday evenings, admission is free. The first movement for the inauguration of this institution began in November, 1869. The present building is merely one of a series to be erected as conditions require.

The Obelisk—In Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Presented to the city, through the Department of State, in 1877, by the late Khedive of Egypt, Ismail Pasha, and brought to this country in 1880, in charge of Lieut.-Commander H. H. Goringe, United States Navy. The entire expense was borne by the late Wm. H. Vanderbilt. From the inscription thereon, this interesting object is supposed to have been erected at Heliopolis, about 1500 B. C.

Block House—In Central Park. Built by Americans, but later improved and occupied by the English during the Revolution.

NOTE—Here you have the choice of walking through the park or to the north on Fifth avenue to 86th street, and there take a car west to Eighth avenue or Central Park west.

American Museum of Natural History—Seventy-seventh street and Central Park West. Contains expensive collections of animals, minerals, woods and material illustrating the life of various races of man. It is the largest municipal building in New York City. Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. On Tuesday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 10 p. m., and on Sundays from 1 to 5 p. m. An admission of 25 cents is charged on Mondays and Tuesdays, but not Tuesday evening.

Somerindyke House—Formerly stood in Ninth (or Columbus) avenue, near 75th street. This was the home of royalty during its exile. Louis Philippe and his brothers, the Duc de Montpensier and the Comte de Beaujolais, taught school for their living. The Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, visited them here.

Apthorpe Mansion — Formerly stood at the corner of Ninth (or Columbus) avenue and 91st street. An historical residence, where Washington remained during his evacuation of New York, after which it was occupied by Lord Howe.

National Academy of Design—Amsterdam avenue and 110th street. Considered the foremost art institution in this country. Founded in 1826. The public is admitted free on Sundays.

Sheltering Arms—Located at 504 West 129th street. An institution for the care of homeless children for whom no provision is made by other institutions.

Morningside Park—An irregular, elongated section of land beginning a short distance from the northwestern corner of Central Park at 110th street and extends northward to 123d street. Contains about 32 acres.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine—110th and 113th streets and Morningside and Amsterdam avenues. The site cost $850,000. Plans were completed in 1892, and the corner stone laid on December 27th of the same year. When completed this building will be one of the finest in the United States. The great monoliths, or columns, fronting the edifice were brought from New England on barges and moved from the landing through the streets of the city on gigantic trucks constructed especially for this purpose.

Columbia College—116th street, Morningside Heights. First chartered in 1754 as King's College. Columbia College proper is the nucleus around which the several schools connected with the University have grown.

TABLET

Library Building of Columbia College--King's College, founded in the province of New York by royal charter in the reign of George II. Perpetuated as Columbia College by the people of the State of New York when they became free and independent. Maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the advancement of public good and the Glory of Almighty God.

Grant's Tomb—Riverside Park, opposite 123d street. A giant monument erected by popular subscription to the memory of the great Union general, whose body, together with that of his wife, finds therein a perpetual resting place. The cornerstone was laid on April 27, 1892, and five years later the dedication took place with imposing ceremonies. Nearby is a Chinese tree planted by Li Hung Chang on his visit to this country.

Riverside Park and Drive—Between Riverside avenue and Hudson River, from 72d street north to 130th street. Acquired by the City in 1872, and contains about 178 acres. Here is located the tomb of General Grant. It is believed that this section will ultimately become the aristocratic part of New York,

TABLET

Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive--Statue of Washington. A tribute from the pupils of the public schools of the City of New York.

Residence of Charles M. Schwab—Riverside Drive and 73d street. Believed to be the handsomest and costliest residence in this country. Most of the material used in its construction was imported from Germany and other foreign countries. It is said that on the death of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab this property will revert to the city to be used as a museum.

NOTE—From here walk to Amsterdam avenue, take Broadway or Columbus avenue cars and go south to Columbus Circle.

Columbus Circle—Eighth avenue and 59th street. The statue of Columbus is located here. It is also the southwest carriage entrance to Central Park.

Carnegie Hall—Seventh avenue and 57th street. One of the finest edifices in the world for concerts, lectures, conventions, etc. Founded by Andrew Carnegie. Cost $1,250,000. Opened formally on May 5, 1891.

Tenderloin District—That portion of the city bounded by 23d and 50th streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues, in which are located most of the hotels, clubs and theatres, together with numerous fine residences and handsome churches. The name originated through an expression of police captain Alex. Williams, who, on being transferred from the 8th to the 19th Precinct, remarked to his brother officers that "he was tired of eating chuck steak and was now going to change to tenderloin in the 19th." The 19th Police Precinct Station House, at No. 137 West 30th street, is popularly known as the "Tenderloin," and more noted crooks and other criminals have passed the night under its roof than in any other district or precinct station house in the world.

SPECIAL TRIPS

NOTE—The following special trips are included without any attempt at geographical arrangement or sequence, owing to the difficulty in placing them in their proper locality without the added necessity of going long distances from any central point, while the consequent inconvenience that would result from such a course is obvious.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

"Liberty Enlightening the World," Bartholdi's colossal statue, the largest one made in modern times, is erected upon Bedloe's (Liberty) Island. It lies a little to the left of the track of the incoming steamers. The statue, which faces to the east, is made of *repoussé* copper, and is 151 feet high. It is a draped female figure crowned by a diadem, holding a tablet close to the body in the left hand, and a torch in the uplifted right hand. This stands upon a pedestal 155 feet high, square in form, built of granite and concrete. Stairs now lead completely to the head. Here there is a magnificent view of the bay, Long Island, New York, Staten Island, and the Jersey shore. Around the base, which is about 70 feet square, but at some little distance, are the double star-shaped walls of old Ft. Wood, which, from the distance, add materially to its appearance. At night the torch is lighted by electricity, the base and pedestal being also illuminated by the same means. The statue can be distinctly seen from a distance of five miles. The total height above low-water mark is 305 feet 11 inches. The statue weighs over 25 tons, and cost in making over a million francs, which was paid for by popular subscription in France. M. Bartholdi conceived the idea many years ago, and began his labors in 1879. It was completed in 1883. The pedestal was erected by subscriptions in this country. The summer of 1886 was occupied in its erection, and it was unveiled on the 28th of October of that year, the President and many distinguished persons being present. General Charles P. Stone was the chief engineer, and Richard M. Hunt the architect. The pedestal cost about $250,000. Access is obtained hourly by steamboat from the pier at the rear of the Barge Office, on the Battery; fare 25 cents for round trip. Tickets entitle passengers to admission to the statue and to the use of a bathing suit at the island. Refreshments can be obtained on the island.

GOVERNMENT FORTS, ETC.

Passes for all Government Boats are issued by the Quartermaster's Department at No. 39 Whitehall street, except those for the Steamer Ordnance which are issued at Sandy Hook:

Fort Hamilton (By Government Boat). 8 miles. Apply for pass. Leave foot Wall street. Irregular service.

Ft. Hancock (By Government Boat). 20 miles. Apply for pass. Leave foot Wall street. 7.00 a. m, and 4.00 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning, leave Ft. Hancock, 9.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. same days.

Fort Schuyler (By Government Boat). 17 miles. Apply for pass. Leave foot Wall street, 9.00 a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Ft. Schuyler, — p. m.

Ft. Slocum (By Government Boat). 22 miles. Apply for pass. Leave foot Wall street, 9.00 a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Ft. Slocum, 1.00 p. m. same days.

Ft. Totten (By Government Boat). 17 miles. Apply for pass. Leave foot Wall street, 9.00 a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Ft. Totten, — p. m.

Ft. Wadsworth (By Government Boat). 9 miles. Apply for pass. Leave foot Wall street. Irregular service.

Sandy Hook. 20 miles. Apply for pass.

Steamer Ordnance, leaves daily 9.00 a. m., except Mondays and day following Legal Holdays, when the sailing hour is 8.00 a. m. Returning, leave Sandy Hook same day at 4.30 p. m.

UP THE HUDSON

Place aux Fleuve! The Noble River! As well visit Naples and forget Vesuvius, or go to Rome and not see St. Peter's, as to come to New York and fail to voyage up the Hudson.

What the Thames above Westminster is to the Londoner, or the Seine is to the Parisian, the Hudson—only on a much grander and more impressive scale—is to the denizens of our growing metropolis. No more lovely waterway in the wide world than this. European travelers are never tired of comparing it with the Rhine; but, indeed, there are but few points of resemblance between the two rivers. The beauties of the Hudson are those of Nature, and not antiquity, as is the case with its famous Old World rival. As the author of the "Book of the Hudson" has well remarked, the past has left scarcely a record upon the shores of this river; it is full of the living present, illustrating by its general aspect the free thought and free action which are giving strength and solidity to the young and vigorous nation within whose bosom its bright waters flow.

What serves to render this trip doubly delightful to the tourist and pleasure seeker, are the unrivaled facilities for travel which it presents. The great size and beauty of the boats navigating it, and the convenience, comfort, and luxury of their appointments, all equally astonish and delight the traveler, and furnish matter for pleasant wonder and study whenever the opportunity is offered amid the more pressing attractions on the way.

CENTRAL PARK CARRIAGES

Large and comfortable open carriages are provided at the Fifth and Eighth avenue entrances, for all visitors who care to ride through the grounds. The fare for the entire trip around the park and return is only 25 cents for each person. By taking a return ticket, you may leave the carriage at the end and may return from any point where you choose to take another carriage. These park carriages are under the control of the Park Commissioner and may be taken without hesitation, as they are always safe and clean. Visitors who prefer public hacks will find them at each entrance. A private stage line also runs from 59th street and Fifth avenue through the park, and continues to Riverside Drive. Fare, 25 cents.

NEW YORK NAVY YARD

United States Naval Station, entrance foot of Sands street, Brooklyn borough. Can be reached by trolley marked Flushing and Graham avenues, from New York end of Brooklyn Bridge, also by Fulton and Catherine Ferries. Trolleys at ferries on Brooklyn side transfer at Sands street to main entrance.

Passes can be secured at Sands street entrance, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Visiting hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Passes will only be recognized on day stated on pass. To visit ships, apply to officers on board.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

One of the finest of American resting-places for the dead, is situated a little south of the thickly settled part of the borough of Brooklyn. It forms a tract of nearly one mile square, and com-

prises 474 acres. It is not owned by a stock company, but is an incorporated trust, excluding private gain and devoting all moneys received to the improvement and care of the cemetery. Each full burial lot contains 378 square feet, and will contain 15 graves of adults. Prices range from $400 to $1,000 for a lot. There are also smaller lots, down to 95 square feet.

It is approached in Brooklyn by electric cars from Fulton, Wall, South, 39th street, and Hamilton Ferries, and by the Fifth avenue elevated railroad line from the Bridge. The last is the shortest route from Manhattan.

The cemetery entrances are: the Northern or Main Entrance, opposite 25th street and Fifth avenue; the Western Entrance, 35th street and Fourth avenue; the Southern Entrance, near 37th street; the Eastern Entrance at Fort Hamilton avenue; the Northeastern Entrance at 20th street and Ninth avenue, and there is an exit for funerals at Sixth avenue and 24th street.

It has over 22 miles of substantial stone-bedded avenues and 20 miles of concrete paths.

It has 6 lakes of varying dimensions, in 5 of which are fountains, supplied with water from two large reservoirs.

The cemetery was chartered in 1838, but the grounds were not formally opened for interments until August 15, 1842. The number of interments for the year ending October 1, 1900, was 4,784, and the total up to that date was 309,000. The fund for the improvement and permanent care of the cemetery amounted to $2,006,826.

Its office is at 170 Broadway, Manhattan.

Among the many objects of special interest are the following:

Carriages for visitors are found inside of the entrance; fare, adults, 25 cts.; children, 10 cts.

Receiving Tomb, at Abor Water, which is capable of holding fifteen hundred bodies.

Monument erected to commemorate John Matthews, at the southwesterly end of Valley Water. The monument was designed and executed by Professor Carl Muller at a cost of nearly $30,000.

Monument and bronze bust of Horace Greeley on Locust Hill, near Oak avenue, erected by the printers of this country.

Monument on Hilly Ridge of Brown Brothers, the well-known bankers of New York. The monument is of the finest Italian marble, richly carved, and is descriptive of the loss of the steamship Arctic, on board of which six members of this family were lost.

High Wood Hill, memorable for its containing a striking triangular monument erected to the memory of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph.

The Firemen's Monument, surmounted by the figure of a fireman, holding a child in his arms. It was erected by the old volunteer fire department of New York City.

Statuary Monument, erected by Harry Howard, ex-chief engineer of the New York fire department, in memory of his foster-mother, showing her as adopting him when saved from a burning building.

Eastern Entrance—At the end of Vine avenue, through which may be reached Prospect Park, distant about half a mile.

Statue of Captain John Correja, Vista avenue. It is generally known as the "Sea Captain's," was erected several years before he died, and was an excellent likeness. It is understood that the sextant which the figure holds in its hands, taking an observation, is the same which the captain used while in active service.

The Soldiers' Monument, on the plateau, Battle Hill; erected by the city of New York in memory of the soldiers who died in the civil war. A tablet on the monument records the fact that the city had caused to be enlisted 148,000 men.

Statuary group in the lot of James Gordon Bennett, founder of the New York "Herald." This magnificent work was executed in Italy.

Colossal bronze statue of DeWitt Clinton, in Bayside Dell. Designed and executed by Henry Kirk Brown. Its cost was about $15,000.

Brooklyn Theatre Fire Victims' plot. A large circular lot at the corner of Bayview and Battle avenues, where lie buried 105 unrecognizable bodies, victims of the Brooklyn Theartre fire which occurred on the evening of December 5, 1876, on which occasion nearly 300 persons lost their lives.

Monument to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dawn path, near Hillside avenue.

Mackay Mausoleum, on Ocean Hill, near Atlantic avenue. This is a simple and massive structure. The roof is made from one piece of granite 22 feet square. The doors are of massive bronze. Within is an altar built of seven kinds of marble.

PROSPECT PARK

Reached by trolley from New York end of Brooklyn Bridge. Was acquired through act of the Legislature of 1859. Its development was begun July 1, 1866, and in October, 1867, the park was completed and thrown open to the public. Its design and construction was carried on under the direction of Messrs. Olmsted, Vaux & Co., their design providing for a great natural park as distinct from the artificial features of Central Park. The land cost $3,919,370, and its construction about $6,000,000. Attractive features are its natural beauty, the great variety of its woodland, its botanical gardens, menagerie, the Lullwood bridge over the lake, a large lake with numerous boats, about 200 tennis courts and croquet grounds. The parade grounds of about 40 acres, on southerly side, is set aside exclusively for use of base ball, cricket and polo players.

The Palm House is located at the Greenhouses, 7th street and Ninth avenue (Prospect Park, west), and is one of the most beautiful sights of the Park.

The statuary of Prospect Park includes the bronze figure of J. S. T. Stranahan, bronze busts of John Howard Payne, Thomas Moore, Washington Irving, Beethoven and Mozart. In August, 1895, a shaft was erected on the slope of Lookout Hill to the memory of 400 Maryland soldiers who defended the rear of the American Army upon its retreat after the Battle of Long Island. It was erected by the Baltimore Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in conjunction with the Park Department.

The bronze statue of Major-General Gouverneur Kemble Warren, near Memorial Arch, in the park plaza, was unveiled on July 4, 1896. The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, dedicated October 21, 1869, is placed in the front part of the Flower Garden, overlooking the lake. It was paid for by popular subscription.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Located in the East River, extending northward from a point opposite East 50th street. Contains about 150 acres, and is the property of the City. The penitentiary, almshouse, lunatic asylum for females, workhouse, blind asylum, city hospital, hospital for incurables, and convalescent hospital are here located. Most of the buildings were erected with stone quarried on the island by convict labor. Can be reached by ferry from East 26th street or East 52d street. A pass is necessary, and can be obtained from the Departments of Charities or Correction.

RANDALL'S ISLAND

Situated in the East River, at the mouth of the Harlem River. Contains the house of refuge, idiot asylum, nursery and children's and infant's hospital, schools and other charities provided by the city for destitute children. Can be reached by boat from East 26th street, or East 120th street, or East 125th street. A pass is necessary and can be obtained from the Departments of Charities or Correction. Also by steamer "Mt. Morris" from Peck Slip, at 11.30 a. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

POTTER'S FIELD

Located on Hart's Island. Here lie the bodies of the unknown and pauper dead of the old City of New York. Can be reached by boat from East 26th street, leaving in the early morning. Get pass from Departments of Charities or Correction.

WARD'S ISLAND

Located in the East River, near its junction with the Harlem River, and forms the northern boundary of "Hell Gate" (which see). Contains about 200 acres. It is owned by the city and is occupied by the Manhattan State Hospital for the insane, the State Emigrant Hospital, Houses of Refuge and a nursery or home for children, as well as a home for invalid soldiers of the Civil War. Can be reached by boat from East 116th street in the early afternoon. Get pass from Manhattan State Hospital, also by steamer "Mt. Morris" from Peck Slip, 11.30 a. m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HELL GATE

The channel between Astoria, Manhattan and Ward's Island, where the East River makes a sharp and dangerous turn, Many wrecks were caused here by the rocks protruding here and there, In 1870 the Government decided to free the channel of these obstructions by blasting with nitro-glycerine. In 1876 the explosion took place, and was only partially successful. The name "Hell-Gate" is a corruption of the old Dutch name which meant "beautiful passage way," on account of the scenery on either side, It was in this vicinity that the "Slocum disaster" occurred on June 15, 1904,

BRONX PARK

Reached by subway and east side elevated lines. Located on both sides of the Bronx River, extending from a point above West Farms nearly to Williamsbridge. Contains 662 acres. The old Lorillard Mansion is here, as well as Pierre Lorillard's original snuff mill. A rocking stone is another interesting feature. (Also see Botanical Gardens and Zoological Park.)

BOTANICAL GARDENS

Located in Bronx Park. Incorporated on April 28, 1891. Occupies 250 acres of land near Bronx Park railroad station.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Occupies a tract of 261 acres in Bronx Park. Opened to the public late in 1899. A small charge is made on Mondays and Thursdays, but on other days admission is free. All kinds of animals and reptiles may be found here surrounded by natural environments.

HALL OF FAME

Reached by New York Central & Hudson River R. R. from Grand Gentral Station. Early in 1900 New York University received a gift of $100,000 for establishing a Hall of Fame to commemorate the names of pre-eminent Americans. The Ambulatory, or stone colonade, half encircling the Memorial Library of the University, was devoted to this purpose, and tablets are to be placed in it on which 150 names will be inscribed. Fifty of these names were to be selected in 1900 by a committee of 100 distinguished men, and 5 more every five years during the next century. Only 29 names received the required 51 votes from the committee in 1900, and the rest of the first 50 are to be selected in 1905.

JUMEL MANSION

Edgecomb road and 160th street. Also called "Morris House," being first occupied by Colonel Roger Morris. Afterward became the home of Madame Jumel, who was there married to Aaron Burr after the latter's downfall. Here also Washington had his headquarters while Howe was quartered in the Apthorpe mansion, three and one-half miles distant.

TABLET

The Jumel Mansion—Washington's Headquarters. This tablet is dedicated by the Washington Heights Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution to the memory of General George Washington, who occupied this mansion as his headquarters from September 16th to October 21st, 1776. Battle of Harlem Heights; September 16th, councils of War. President Washington visited this mansion accompanied by his cabinet, July, 1790. Morris House, 1758. Jumel Mansion, 1810. Earl Cliff, 1900.

TRINITY CEMETERY

Amsterdam avenue and the North River and 153d and 155th streets. Owned by the Trinity Church Corporation, which opened it for the burial of parishioners when intramural interments were prohibited. It is divided by upper Broadway into two sections, which are connected by a suspension bridge. This is the burial place of the Astor family. A monument to J. J. Audubon was also erected here in 1893.

TABLET

In Trinity Cemetery—In honor of General Thomas Knowlton and Major Andrew Leytch of the American Army, killed September 16, 1776, at the Battle of Harlem. Erected by the Sons of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE

Crosses Harlem River a short distance north of High Bridge. One of the finest bridges in the City, with a length of 2,400 feet. Erected at a cost of $2,680,000.

FT. GEORGE

190th street, between Amsterdam and 11th avenues. A high, rocky projection on which a redoubt had been erected during the Revolution. The Isabella Home for old people is here located.

HARLEM RIVER DRIVEWAY OR SPEEDWAY

Reached by west-side elevated or surface lines. Early in 1893 measures were adopted for the construction of the Harlem River Driveway, a speedway or public road for fast driving, and it was completed in 1898. It has been built out at the water's edge, along the foot of the bluff on the western bank of the Harlem River, extending from 155th street to 208th street, a distance of about two

miles. It is 100 feet wide, with sidewalks for pedestrians. Here, on any pleasant afternoon, can be seen brushes between fast horses driven by eminent men in all walks of life. The coaching parades are also held on this drive.

CHINATOWN

Night-trips are made to this interesting locality by the various sight-seeing companies, a list of which will be found on the covers of this book. The trips usually start at 9 p. m. and return about midnight and includes a visit to the Joss Houses, the Chinese Theatre and other places of especial interest, and concludes with a taste of Chinese cooking in a well-appointed restaurant.

SEASIDE RESORTS

There is no city in the world that has as many sea-shore places within an hour's ride as has New York. A list follows with the various means of reaching each place:

Brighton Beach. By trolley or Elevated trains from Bridge.

Coney Island. By Iron Steamboat Co. from West 129th street or West 22d street, or the Battery; also by trolley or express trains from New York end of the Bridge.

Highland Beach. Patten Line from Battery; also Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Long Branch. Patten Line from Battery; also Penn. Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Long Beach. Long Island Railroad.

Manhattan Beach. By trolleys from Brooklyn Bridge, Long Island Railroad and 39th Street Ferry.

Midland Beach. Steamer from Battery, and Staten Island Rapid Transit, foot of Whitehall street.

North Beach. Ferry from foot of East 99th street; also trolley from Long Island City.

Ocean Grove. Patten Line from Battery; also Penn. Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Rockaway Beach. Steamers Rosedale and John Sylvester, from West 129th street, West 21st street and Battery during Summer; also by Long Island Railroad.

South Beach. Staten Island Rapid Transit, foot of Whitehall street.

Seabright. Patten Line from Battery; also Central Railroad of New Jersey.

TRADE SECTIONS

The following is a list of the various important wholesale and retail trades represented in New York, showing the district boundaries wherein most of them may be found:

Agricultural Implements. Beekman, State, Moore and Water streets.

Crockery and Glassware. Park place, Murray and Barclay streets,

Carriage Builders and Supplies. West Broadway, Broadway below 10th street.

Clothing. Broadway, from Canal to 10th street.

Coffees and Teas. Lower Wall, Front, Water and Vesey streets.

Dry Goods. Leonard, Thomas, Worth, Duane, Church and Greenwich streets.

Drugs and Chemicals. Gold and Platt streets and Maiden lane.

Electrical Supplies. Dey, Cortland and Liberty streets.

Financial. Wall, Broad and Nassau streets, lower Broadway.

Harness and Saddlery. Warren and Chambers streets, Broadway.

Insurance (General). Lower Broadway, Pine, Cedar, Liberty, Nassau and William streets.

Jewelry, Watches and Diamonds. Maiden lane and John street.

Leather and Findings. Spruce, Gold, Ferry, Jacob and Cliff streets.

Machinery. Liberty, Cortlandt and Dey, west of Broadway.

Metal. Pearl, John and Cliff streets.

Millinery. Greene, Crosby, Broadway from Chambers to 10th street.

Newspapers. Park row, Spruce, North William and New Chambers streets, Tryon row.

Oils. Lower Maiden lane, Front, South and Water streets.

Paper. Beekman, William and Duane streets.

Printing, Books, Newspapers and Accessories. Park row, Nassau, Beekman, Spruce, New Chambers, William, North William, Rose and Centre streets, Broadway, Pearl street.

Produce. West, Greenwich, Washington, lower Reade, Duane, Warren, Murray and Barclay streets.

Ship Chandlery. South, Water, Front and West streets.

Shoes and Findings. Duane, Reade and Church streets.

Shoppers' District. Broadway, from 10th to 14th street, 14th street to Sixth avenue, Sixth avenue to 23d street, 23d street to Broadway, Broadway to 35th street, and 125th street, Harlem.

Spirits, Liquors. Stone, South William and Beaver streets, Maiden lane, Pearl street.

Tobacco. Pearl, Water and Front streets, Maiden lane.

Height of Prominent Buildings

Name.	*Address.*	*Number Stories.*	*Height.*
American Surety Company	100 Broadway	23	306
American Tract Society	150 Nassau	23	306
Atlantic Mutual Insurance	51 Wall	18	242
Bank of Commerce	27 Nassau	20	270
Bowling Green Building	11 Broadway	19	272
Broad Exchange Building	25 Broad	20	276
Broadway Chambers	277 Broadway	18	225
Commercial Cable	20 Broad	21	255
Empire	71 Broadway	20	293
Fuller Building (Flat-Iron)	Broad'y & 23d st.	20	276
Hanover Bank	11 Pine	22	274
Lord's Court	27 William	20	275
Park Row	21 Park Row	29	309
Pulitzer Building	65 Park Row	22	275
St. Paul Building	220 Broadway	26	308
Washington Life Insurance Co.	141 Broadway	19	273

The following trips are suggested as among the most interesting for seeing the suburbs of New York by trolley. To many of the points named there are alternate routes which may be taken, but we have selected what are generally considered the most attractive in scenery and points of interest.

Numerous side trips may be taken in connection with the excursions suggested below. As to these the latest information can always be obtained from the conductors.

FROM NEW YORK TO	Distance in miles*	Fare in Cents.*	Approx. Time One Way. Hrs.	Min.	REMARKS. How to Get There. New York Terminals, Etc.
Bath Beach, N.Y.	9	10	.....	45	39th St. ferry, ft. Whitehall St., or trolley from Brooklyn Bridge.
Bensonhurst, N.Y.	9½	10	.....	47	39th St. ferry, ft. Whitehall St., or trolley from Brooklyn Bridge.
Bergen Beach, N.Y.	10	5	.....	55	Brooklyn Bridge, Flatbush car.
Bergen Pt., Bayonne, N. J.	10	8	1	.....	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
Bloomfield, N. J.	13	†18	1	25	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
Bronxdale, N.Y.	8	5	.....	40	129th St. and Third Ave.
Canarsie, N.Y.	10½	5	1	15	Brooklyn Bridge, Flatbush car.
Coney Island, N.Y.	10½	10	1	.....	Brooklyn Bridge, Smith St. car or Elevated car, Fifth Ave. line.
Coney Island, N. Y.	10½	10	1	.....	39th St. ferry, ft. Whitehall St.
Elizabeth, N. J.	16	†23	1	20	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
Englewood, N. J.	7½	15	.....	50	West 130th St. ferry.
Flushing, N.Y.	10	10	1	.....	Brooklyn Bridge or trolley from Long Island City. Take E. 34th St. ferry to Long Island City.
Fordham, N.Y.	4¼	5	.....	30	129th St. and Third Ave.
Fort Hamilton, N.Y.	8½	7	.....	55	Hamilton ferry, ft. Whitehall St.
Hackensack, N. J.	8¾	15	.....	50	West 130th St. ferry.
Hackensack, N. J.	12	18	1	20	Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d St. ferries.
Irvington, N. J.	12	†18	1	15	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
Jamaica, N.Y.	12	5	1	15	Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton St. car.
Leonia, N. J.	5	10	.....	37	West 130th St. ferry.
Little Ferry, N. J.	9	18	1	.....	Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d St. ferries.
Midland Beach, S. I.	12½	10	1	10	Staten Island ferry, ft. Whitehall St. Summer only.
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	9	5	1	.....	129th St. and Third Ave.
Newark, N. J.	9	†13	.....	50	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
New Rochelle, N.Y.	13	10	1	24	129th St. and Third Ave.
Orange, N. J.	14½	†18	1	30	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
Passaic, N. J.	15	18	1	30	Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d St. ferries.
Pelham, N.Y.	12	10	1	17	129th St. and Third Ave.
Richmond Hill, N.Y.	11	5	1	.....	Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton St. car.
Rockaway Beach, N.Y.	26	25	1	45	Brooklyn Bridge or Broadway "L." Take ferry E. 23d St. to Broadway, Brooklyn.
South Orange, N. J.	14	†18	1	25	Cortlandt, Desbrosses and W. 23d P. R. R. ferries.
Staten Island, N.Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	From St. George's, S. I., which is reached by ferry from ft. Whitehall St., several different trolley routes lead along the North Shore, the South Shore, and into the interior of the island. Distance from 5 to 10 miles. Fares, 5 to 15 cents. Time, 30 to 60 minutes.
West Farms, N.Y.	5	5	.....	25	129th St. and Third Ave.
White Plains, N.Y.	19	15	2	.....	129th St. and Third Ave.
Williamsbridge, N.Y.	6	5	.....	35	129th St. and Third Ave.
Yonkers, N.Y.	13	5	1	20	129th St. and Third Ave. via Fordham. Free transfer there.

*The distances and fares, including ferries, and time of trips are given from the terminals as stated in the column of Remarks. No account is made of the time and expense of reaching these terminals from the various points in Greater New York; neither can the time, sometimes lost in connections, be computed.

†If tickets are purchased at No. 91 Cortlandt street, into Newark, including ferriage, for 10 cents, these fares will be 3 cents less.

Chronological History of Manhattan

1524—Manhattan Island was discovered by John De Verrazani, a Florentine.
1525—A Portugese named Gomez visited the Island and carried away quantities of furs and some Indians, whom he sold into slavery.
1609—Hendrik (or Henry) Hudson, the third discoverer of Manhattan Island, sailed up the Hudson River to a point a little below Albany.
1611—The first ships that carried merchandise from the North River, the "Little Fox," and the "Little Crane," were sent from Holland on a voyage of speculation.

The first vessel built on the shores of New York Harbor, and the first to pass through Hell-Gate, was called the "Restless."
1613—Adrian Block built four small houses and established a fur agency at what is now No. 41 Broadway.
1614—An expedition from South Virginia, dispatched by Sir Thomas Dale, took possession of the infant colony.

Later on Holland, having regained possession of the Island, sent an expedition of five vessels, that explored the whole length of Long Island, passed up the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, and were given the exclusive right to trade between the Delaware and Connecticut Rivers for three years.
1623—A charter, under the title of the West India Company, went into operation.
1624—Peter Minuit arrived at Manhattan, as Director-General of New Netherlands, and organized a provisional government.
1625—Three ships and a yacht from Holland brought a number of settlers and one hundred head of cattle.
1626—Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians for trinkets worth twenty-four dollars.
1633—The first schoolmaster arrived from Holland.

The first ship-of-war, "De Soutberg" (the Salt Mountain), brought a company of soldiers to garrison the stronghold that had just been completed on the southern point of the Island.
1638—The first ferry crossed the East River to Long Island.
1642—A church, built of rock stone, which cost about one thousand dollars, was erected within the walls of the fort.

The first tavern, "Staadt Herberg," was built by the Dutch West India Company at Coenties Slip.
1643—The first deed recorded was for a lot thirty by one hundred feet, that was sold for nine dollars and fifty cents.

The ship "Princess" was wrecked in Bristol Channel and eighty passengers, including the Director-General Kieft, and Dominie Bogardus, the first clergyman established in this city, were drowned.

Lots were freely given to whoever would build in the town.
1648—The first wharf was constructed.

The first ordinance for the prevention of fire was passed, after which four fire-wardens, or chimney-inspectors, were appointed.

The settlement contained twelve retail dealers.
1650—The first lawyer, Dick Van Schelluyne, commenced practice.
1651—All persons who were absent from the city four months lost their burgher rights.
1652—The city of New Amsterdam was incorporated.

The first public school was established in the "Stadthuys."
1654—Burgomasters received one hundred and forty dollars, and the Schepens one hundred dollars per annum, for their services.
1655—Negroes were purchased from slave ships and taken to Virginia.
1656—New Amsterdam contained one thousand inhabitants, one hundred and twenty houses, and seventeen streets.

The first survey of the city was confirmed by law.
1657—The English language was first recognized in New Amsterdam.
1658—Stone pavements were laid. The street first paved is still called Stone Street.

The first fire company, consisting of eight men, was organized.

Whipping with a rod, and banishment from the city, was at this time the punishment for theft.

Hogs running at large were required to have rings in their noses.
1659—The first shipwreck on this coast, of which there is any account, occurred near Fire Island. The name of the ship was "Prince Maurice."

Poor-boxes were customarily introduced at weddings.

Houses were rented for twenty-seven dollars per annum.

The first public auctioneer was appointed. One dollar and ten cents was the fee paid for the disposal of a lot.
1660—A brick-yard was established in the city. Before this time bricks had been imported from Holland, and were considered too expensive to be used, except in the construction of chimneys and ovens.

A man living near the Bowery offered to give away his property, for the reason that he disliked to ride through two miles of dense forest to reach his work.

It was punishable to call magistrates blockheads, on account of an adverse decision.

1663—The first suicide recorded in the town was that of a blacksmith, who hung himself from a tree near Collect Pond.

1664—New Amsterdam was captured by the English, and its name changed to New York.

Notice was given of a re-organization of the municipal government under direction of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriff.

1665—The first Court of Admiralty, organized by Governor Nichols, was convened and held in the Stadthuys.

1670—A seal of the city was presented by the Duke of York.

Staten Island was purchased for a few trinkets.

The first New York Exchange was established at a bridge which crossed the ditch at Broad Street, the locality now known as Exchange Place.

1673—A Dutch fleet recaptured the city, in the name of the States General of Holland, and changed its name to New Orange.

The first mail between Boston and New York was established. Letters being carried by a messenger who made the round trip once a month.

At this time the main portion of the town extended from the high ridge of ground at Broadway, to the East River, then called Salt River. A great dock for vessels, and three crescent-shaped forts, were placed along the shore. Almost all of the houses presented gable ends to the street.

1674—A treaty of peace having been signed by England and Holland, New York was again restored to the English.

Only one Jew and one Spaniard held property in the city at this period.

1677—New York contained three hundred and forty-three houses.

1679—A bear was killed in an orchard near Maiden Lane.

1683—The city was divided into six wards.

The "Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the city of New York," first called the "Court of General Quarter Sessions," was instituted under royal government.

1686—The "Dongan Charter," the basis of all later charters obtained for this city, was granted by James the Second. This declared that New York City thenceforth should comprise the entire Island of Manhattan.

The best house in the city was sold for three thousand and five hundred dollars.

1689—Information of the accession of William and Mary to the throne was received in New York with great satisfaction. The garrison was seized by about fifty inhabitants, who formed themselves into a committee of safety to hold the province in rule until a government could be established by the new sovereigns. This movement inaugurated a bitter strife between factions of the citizens, who contended for the temporary control, and resulted in the ascendancy of Leisler.

1691—The first Assembly met April 9th.

Leisler was tried and executed.

1692—The first post-office was established.

A whipping-post, pillory, and ducking-stool, were placed near the City Hall.

1693—The first printing press was put in operation.

1696—Trinity Church Corporation erected its first edifice.

The city contained five hundred and ninety-four houses and six thousand inhabitants.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church received a charter of incorporation.

1697—The first almanac was published.

1700—The second City Hall was erected at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets.

1703—The "King's Farm," a region of country extending northward from Cortlandt street, was granted to Trinity Church Corporation by Queen Anne.

1709—A slave market was established at the foot of Wall street.

1710—The total annual income of the city was two hundred and ninety-four pounds sterling. The total expenses were two hundred and seventy-four pounds.

A post-office establishment for the colonies in America was created by an Act of Parliament, the chief office of which was in New York.

1712—The negro inhabitants formed a plot to set fire to the city, and in its execution killed several white persons. Nineteen of the incendaries were convicted and executed.

1719—The first Presbyterian Church was erected in Wall street.

1720—Clocks were first introduced, time having previously been recorded by hour-glasses.

1725—The first newspaper, called the "New York Gazette," was published.

1729—A city library was founded.

1730—The charter upon which the city's present system of government is based, was granted by Governor Montgomery.

A line of stages, making bi-monthly trips, was established between New York and Philadelphia.

The first fire-engines used in the city arrived from London. A fire-department was at once organized.

1732—The first stage from New York to Boston made round trips once a month.

1734—A poorhouse and a calaboose for unruly slaves, were erected on the Commons, now City Hall Park.

1740—The New York Society Library was organized.

1741—The famous delusion, known as the "Negro Plot," in which a large number of negroes, and a Catholic priest, were executed without cause, occasioned much excitement.
1750—The first theatre was opened in Nassau street.
1754—King's College obtained a charter of incorporation.
1756—The first ferry plied between New York and Staten Island.
1757—The city contained about twelve thousand inhabitants.
1761—A second theatre was opened in Beekman street.
1763—Light first gleamed from the Sandy Hook lighthouse.
A ferry was established between New York and Paulus Hook,—now Jersey City.
1765—The famous Stamp-Act Congress convened in this city. Delegates were present from all the colonies, and a bold declaration of rights and grievances was adopted. An agreement not to import goods from Great Britain until the Stamp Act was repealed, was signed by a large concourse of merchants, and a society of individuals, who called themselves the "Sons of Liberty," was organized, with affiliations throughout the country. Great excitement prevailed, and a riot occurred, in which the Governor was burned in effigy, and the citizens threatened to storm the fort.
1766—News of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached the city May 20th.
The Methodist Episcopal Society of the United States was founded by Phillip Embury, in his own house in the city.
1768—A Chamber of Commerce was organized at Queen's Head Tavern, the building afterward known as "Fraunce's Tavern."
1770—The New York Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by the Legislature.
A statue of William Pitt was erected in William street.
1772—Umbrellas were imported from India. They were at first scouted as an effeminacy.
1774—A vessel called the "Nancy" was not permitted to land her cargo of tea, nor to make entry at the Custom House.
A Committee of Correspondence was organized, and a "Congress of Colonies" was insisted upon by the merchants.
Resolutions of resistance were adopted by a great meeting on the Commons, now City Hall Park.
1775—The Colonial Assembly adjourned.
Delegates were elected to the Continental Congress.
The first New York water-works were established.
1776—The militia was called into service in January. In the spring following, the city was in the possession of the American Army.
The leaden statue of George the Third was pulled down July 9th.
The Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony of the old City Hall, July 18th.
The king's coat-of-arms was taken from the court-room and burned on the same day.
The city was captured by the British, August 26th, after the battle of Long Island.
A great fire destroyed Trinity Church and nearly five hundred houses, September 21st.
Nathan Hale was executed as a spy, by command of General Howe.
1777—Congress directed the Board of War to write to the government of New York, urging that the lead mines in that State be worked, and promising to supply prisoners of war for the purpose; the scarcity of lead making it necessary to use gutters and roofs, and the leaden statue of King George the Third, for bullets.
1778—The British evacuated Philadelphia, and an army of twelve thousand men marched from that city to New York. The baggage and stores, with some three thousand non-combatants who held to their British allegiance, were sent to New York by water.
1779—While the city was in the possession of the British, counterfeiting Continental bills was a regular business; flags of truce were made use of to put it in circulation, and the newspapers openly advertised it.
On the 19th of May, at eleven in the morning, a darkness, which continued for several hours, necessitating candles at noon-day, fell over the city. The cause of this remarkable phenomenon has been assigned to prodigious fires, that had been raging in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire.
1780—A great scarcity of fuel and fresh provisions caused general consternation. Fruit trees were cut down, wood was twenty dollars a cord, corn was four dollars, and potatoes were two dollars a bushel. As the ice in the Hudson River offered an opportunity for the Americans to cross it, an attack upon the city was feared, and all the inhabitants were put under arms.
Four newspapers were published during the time of the British occupation, the proprietors arranging their issues so that one paper was provided for each day.
1783—The British evacuated the city November 25th, and General Washington entered at the head of the American Army.
1785—Congress moved from Philadelphia to New York, and convened in the City Hall, which then stood at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, now occupied by the United States Sub-Treasury Building.
The Bank of New York and a manumission society were established.

The first daily paper was published under the name of the "New York Daily Advertiser."

1786—The first city directory was issued. It contained eight hundred and forty-six names.

1787—King's College was re-incorporated as Columbia College.

1788—The Constitution of the United States was adopted by New York State. A great parade celebrated that event in this city.

1789—The first Congress under the Constitution of the United States assembled in Federal Hall on the 4th of March, at which time George Washington was unanimously elected President.

The inauguration of Washington took place April 30th, on the gallery of the old City Hall.

Martha Washington held her first reception May 29th.

The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was founded.

1790—The first sidewalks were laid.

1795—Park Theatre was erected.

1797—The "Medical Repository," the first scientific periodical printed in this country, was published.

1799—The Manhattan Company, organized for the purpose of supplying the city with water, obtained its charter. The Bronx River, proposed as the source of supply, was surveyed.

The second bank, the Manhattan Company, was established at 23 Wall Street.

1800—Collect Pond was filled in. This body of fresh water, situated on the present site of the Tombs, was of such great depth that several contractors who engaged to fill it, were said to have become bankrupt in their efforts to do so. Many times earth rose above its level in the evening, but the next morning's sun shone again on sparkling waters, the debris having disappeared beneath its surface.

On its western borders, surrounded by groves of trees and blackberry wilds, once was situated an Indian village, no doubt the home of the Manhattans. Fish were abundant in the pond for more than one hundred years after the Christian settlement of the Island, and one of its promontories was so abundantly strewn with a deposit of shells that the Dutch named it "Kalchook," or "Lime Shell Point." The water was of unusual purity, the celebrated Tea-water Spring having been one of its many fountains, and a number of brooks that flowed to both rivers, formed picturesque outlets for its seemingly inexhaustible supply. Doubtless the stoppage of these springs had much to do with the subsequent epidemics of yellow fever that occasioned so much mourning throughout the city.

1801—The real and personal property of the city and county was valued at $21,964,037, and a tax was laid of one mill on the dollar.

The "Evening Post" issued its first number.

1804—Alexander Hamilton was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

Sunday-schools were established.

Hackney coaches were licensed.

The first recorder of New York City was appointed.

1805—Fort Clinton was erected.

The New York Free School was incorporated.

1806—Steam navigation was successfully demonstrated by Robert Fulton.

The New York Orphan Asylum Society was founded. Mrs. Sarah Hoffman and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton were the first and second directresses.

1807—The city was surveyed and laid out by a commission appointed by the Legislature, in which Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton and other prominent persons were active members.

The city contained thirty-one benevolent institutions.

A College of Physicians and Surgeons was chartered.

Washington Irving, distinguished as a heedless law student, was admitted to the bar.

1808—The American Academy of Fine Arts was incorporated.

1811—The first ferry carried passengers to Hoboken.

1812—War was declared against Great Britain.

Steam was utilized on the Jersey City ferry boats.

The manufacture of pins was inaugurated in the city by English workmen, who procured one dollar a paper for their product.

1814—Brooklyn ferry boats adopted steam.

Specie payments were suspended for nearly three years.

1815—New York received with enthusiasm the news of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

Thirteen insurance companies were located in Wall street.

1816—The Common Council of New York prohibited chimney-sweepers from crying their trade in the streets.

1817—The first regular packet-ships, called the Black Ball Line, sailed between New York and Liverpool.

An Asylum for the deaf and dumb was incorporated.

1818—Shoe pegs were introduced.

1819—The first ocean steamship, the "Savannah," crossed the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool.

The first Savings Bank was opened.

1820—The population of New York was one hundred and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and six.

New York and New Orleans were connected by a line of steamships.

The "New York Observer" was published.

Fire-proof safes, constructed of iron and wood, were imported from France.

Daily mails were established between New York, and Brooklyn and Jamaica, Long Island.

The Old Park Theatre was burned.

1821—In January, the North River from Cortlandt Street to Jersey City, was crossed on the ice by loaded sleighs.

1822—New York, with other counties, had a separate District Attorney.

A steamship line carried passengers and freight between New York and Norfolk.

The New York Gas-Light Company was incorporated.

1823—The first steam-power printing press in the United States was put in operation.

1824—A House of Refuge for the reformation of Juvenile delinquents was erected by private subscription.

General Lafayette was welcomed with great rejoicing as the guest of the city and nation.

1825—October 26th, the sound of cannon, first heard at Buffalo, and then repeated from point to point, announced the completion of the Erie Canal, and the union of the Great Lakes with the Atlantic. The arrival in New York City of the first canal-boat was the occasion of a grand aquatic and civil pageant, in which the "commingling of the waters," was typically illustrated by Governor De Witt Clinton, the "Father of the Canal," who, amidst impressive ceremonies, poured from a keg the water of Lake Erie into the ocean at the Narrows.

The first Sunday newspaper published in this city was issued under the name of the "Sunday Courier." It was soon discontinued for want of patronage.

The first performance of Italian Opera was given at the Park Theatre.

Homœopathy was introduced by a physician from Denmark.

The tinder-box, which had been the implement used for lighting fires, was superseded by a bottle filled with acid and cotton, and surmounted by phosphorized pine sticks.

The quintal of one hundred, instead of one hundred and twelve pounds, was adopted by the merchants as the new measure for purchase and sale.

Gas mains were laid in Broadway.

1827—The "Journal of Commerce" and the "Morning Inquirer" were started. These two papers, in their efforts to rival each other, established swift schooners and pony expresses for the purpose of obtaining the commercial news.

1828—The law institute was organized.

Webster's Dictionary was published.

Varnish was first manufactured.

1829—The American Institute was incorporated and held its first fair.

Bricks were manufactured by machinery.

Galvanized iron was invented.

1830—A railroad locomotive, the first one constructed in America, was built in New York for a railroad in South Carolina.

Omnibuses were introduced. The word "omnibus," painted in large letters on both sides of the vehicle, was generally supposed to indicate the name of the owner.

The "Christian Intelligencer," an organ of the Dutch Reformed Church, published its first number.

1831—A street railroad was completed, and opened for travel, between the City Hall and 14th street.

The first sporting paper, called "The Spirit of the Times," was issued.

The New York and Harlem Railroad Company was incorporated.

1832—Peter Cooper, the philanthropist, demonstrated to the stockholders of the Albany and Schenectady Railroad, that cars could be drawn around short curves.

Five thousand persons died from Asiatic cholera.

1833—The "New York Sun," a penny paper, was published.

1834—A meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was broken up by a mob.

A mayor of New York was elected for the first time by the votes of the people.

1835—The "New York Herald" was founded.

Pins were manufactured by machinery.

A disastrous conflagration, destroying property to the extent of twenty millions of dollars, was checked only by blowing up several houses.

1836—Work on the Aqueduct was begun.

The Common Council ordered pipes to be laid, preparatory to the introduction of water into the city.

Commercial distress and financial panic spread over the whole country and swept numerous firms out of existence.

1840—A manufactory of gold pens was established.
The "New York Tribune," edited by Horace Greely, was published. The receipts of this paper for the first week, were ninety-two dollars; the the expenses amounted to five hundred and twenty-five dollars.
1841—The "Princeton," a ship-of-war, was constructed by John Ericsson. This was the first ship in which the propelling machinery was placed under water and secured from shot.
1842—Abolitionists declared a separate nomination, held a State Convention, and ran a candidate for the mayoralty of New York.
June 27th, water was received through the aqueduct into the reservoir at 86th street; July 4th, it was introduced into the distributing-reservoir on Murray Hill.
1843—A submarine telegraph connected New York with Fire Island and Coney Island.
A patent for a sewing machine that made a lasting stitch, was granted to a resident of the city.
1844—An enormous immigration poured in from Ireland and other European countries, in consequence of famine and political disturbances.
1845—A distastrous fire occurred, which destroyed a large amount of property.
1846—The first granite-block pavement was laid.
1847—The first successful type-revolving press was made by a resident of the city.
The Board of Education took action in reference to the establishment of a Free Academy. This was the first institution, maintained at the public expense, by which the pupils of the New York schools could secure the advantages of those higher departments of learning, usually obtained at great expense in the colleges.
1848—The first Electric Telegraph Service was inaugurated.
1849—The "Astor Place Riot" occurred.
The New York Press Association was formed.
The phenomenon of spirit-rapping caused much excitement.
1850—P. T. Barnum introduced Jenny Lind to an enraptured audience.
An Arctic expedition sailed from New York in search of Franklin.
The American Bible Union was organized.
1851—Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, visited the city and received an enthusiastic welcome.
The "New York Times" appeared.
1853—An International World's Fair was held in the Crystal Palace.
The New York Clearing House was organized by fifty-two of the city banks.
1854—The Astor Library was opened to the public.
1855—Castle Garden was utilized as a receiving depot for emigrants.
The ground for Central Park was selected by commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court.
1857—An unsuccessful attempt to lay the Atlantic Cable was made, the wire parting when but three hundred and thirty-four miles had been paid out.
1858—The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was announced, and celebrated by public demonstration.
Crystal Palace was burned.
The voice of Adelina Patti was heard for the first time in public. The cantatrice had not then attained her seventeenth year.
1860—The secession of South Carolina caused much consternation in business circles.
The Prince of Wales and his suite were welcomed with elaborate ceremony.
The Japanese Embassy visited the city.
An underground street railway was first suggested.
1861—Central Park was opened to the public.
The banks, having loaned enormous sums of money to the Government, suspended specie payments, after the attack upon Fort Sumter.
1863—A draft in progress in the Ninth District, caused a riot among foreign laborers, who attacked the recruiting office, destroyed the wheel, scattered the lists, and set the building on fire. As the militia had been sent to Philadelphia to resist a Confederate invasion, the police were unaided and could not suppress the demonstration for several days. One hundred persons were killed and a large amount of property was destroyed.
1865—News of the surrender of General Lee and the Confederate Army caused great rejoicing.
One week from the time when peace was restored to the country, the body of President Lincoln was laid in state in the City Hall, the "Saviour of his Country" having been shot by an assassin, while in his box at the theatre in Washington.
1867—In January, five thousand persons crossed over a bridge of ice that had formed in the East River, between New York and Brooklyn.
A short experimental section of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad was opened for travel.
1868—A tunnel, 350 feet long, was built under Broadway, near City Hall, as part of an underground railway, but was abandoned for lack of capital.
1869—The American Museum of Natural History was incorporated.
The telegraph messenger service was organized.
1870—The Metropolitan Museum of Art received its charter.

1872—A committee of seventy was appointed to investigate the extent of the depredations made by Tweed and his "Ring," and to bring those criminals to justice.

1873—The business interests of the city were paralyzed by a panic of unusua severity.

Morrisania, West Farms and Kingsbridge, three villages that covered an area nearly doubling that of the city, were annexed.

The city charter was amended, and many important modifications were made on previous enactments.

1875—Fourth avenue was improved at a cost of six millions of dollars, an expense shared equally by the city and the New York Central Railroad Company.

1876—The one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, celebrated by a World's Fair at Philadelphia, brought many visitors to the city.

1878—The streets were lighted by electric arc lamps.

1879—The Central Station telephone service was put in operation.

1880—Four elevated railroad lines were completed and in operation.

1881—The city, with the nation, was called to mourn the death of President Garfield, who was assassinated in Washington by an insane person.

The current was first turned on for the incandescent lamp service.

Four hundred and forty-four newspapers and periodicals were published.

1883—East River Bridge was opened to the public.

The statue of Washington, now standing upon the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall street, was presented to the United States Government by the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the British evacuation of New York.

1888—The city was visited by a storm of wind and snow that for several days shut off almost all communication with the surrounding country, and resulted in much suffering and many deaths.

Mayor Hewitt embodied a subway plan in a bill which failed to pass the Legislature.

1889—An elaborate pageant, commemorating the first inauguration of a President of the United States, arrayed New York in holiday attire and provided for its citizens three days of patriotic display and memorable pleasure. It is estimated that three million strangers visited the city during the time of this celebration.

1890—The population of the city, as reported in the United States census, was 1,515,301.

An enumeration made by the police, under the unanimous resolution of the Common Council, showed the population of 1890 to have been 1,710,715

A "strike" by the engineers of the New York Central Railroad closed transportation over that route for several days.

A Commission was appointed by Mayor Hugh J. Grant to report on route for a subway from the City Hall to Harlem.

1891—A cable railroad was laid from the Battery to Central Park.

Plans were made for an East Side tunnel, but abandoned.

1892—East River Bridge charter adopted.

Steinway Railway Co. authorized to use trolley system.

Columbian naval and military parade took place in October.

1893—Great naval parade of ships of all nations in April. Peary Arctic Expedition in the "Falcon" sailed from Brooklyn, July 2.

A period of great financial depression occurred late in July.

In August a cyclone visited the western section of Long Island and the city, causing great damage and numerous shipwrecks.

Erie Railroad placed under a receivership in July.

A Rapid Transit Commission was provided for by Legislature, and construction decided upon by popular vote.

1894—A terrific storm of rain, snow and hail occurred in April. Traffic of all kinds was for a time entirely suspended.

Hell Gate channel was opened.

1895—In May the Greater New York bill for the consolidation of New York and Brooklyn was defeated in Albany.

A slight earthquake occurred on September 1st.

1896—Work on new East River Bridge begun April 3d.

The Greater New York Consolidation Bill was passed over mayor's vetoes.

Governor Morton signed the bill on May 11th.

Li Hung Chang landed in New York, August 28th.

1897—Theodore Roosevelt appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, April 6th.

Grant Mausoleum dedicated April 27th.

Governor Black signed Greater New York Charter, May 5th. Bill signed by Governor Black giving elevated railways free access to Brooklyn Bridge.

Old Tombs Building demolished May 24th.

First dollar wheat sold in New York August 20th.

1898—The 71st Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. went into camp at Hempstead, April 29th.

Thirty-nine Spanish prisoners of war landed at Pier 29, East River, June 3d.

The 71st Regiment returned to the city August 29th.

Admiral Cervera arrived in New York September 8.

1899—A disastrous hurricane visited the city August 5th.

Pennsylvania Railroad ferry boat "Chicago," struck and sunk by the

Savannah Line steamship "City of Augusta," October 31st.
Hotel Windsor burned March 17th, and about fifty lives lost.
Bids for Subway construction work were advertised for the Rapid Transit Commission.

1900—Princess Salm-Salm arrived in the city February 15th.
2,150,000 shares were sold on the New York Stock Exchange January 7th.
New York militia called out to suppress street car riots in Albany, May 14th.
Hall of Fame dedicated May 30th.
Staten Island ferry boat "Northfield," sunk off the Battery by the "Mauch Chunk," June 14th.
35,000,000 dollar contract was awarded to Jno. B. McDonald for building Subway.

1902—The first Manhattan "L" train was propelled by electricity January 9th.
The old prison ship "Jersey" was discovered under fifteen feet of rubbish at the Brooklyn Navy Yark October 12th.

1903—New Stock Exchange dedicated April 22d.
Dowie's host, 3,500 strong arrived in the city, October 16th. Statues of De Witt Clinton, Alexander Hamilton and John Jay unveiled in front of Chamber of Commerce, November 17th.

1904—Daniel J. Sully, cotton operator, failed for $12,000,000, March 18th.
Steamer "General Slocum," carrying 2,000 excursionists burned in East River, June 15th, en route to Glen Island.
Peary Arctic Club incorporated April 7th.
Subway Tavern dedicated by Bishop H. C. Potter August 2d.
Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick landed in New York, August 23d.
Subway opened to the public at midnight, October 29.

Sites of Old Amusement Places

Pike's Theatre (now Grand Opera House),
Southwest corner 23d street and 8th avenue
Booth's Theatre.....Northeast corner 23d street and 6th avenue
French Opera House. West side of West 14th street, near 6th avenue
Brougham's Theatre.....24th street, near Broadway
Niblo's Garden....Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets
Wallack's Theatre.....Northeast corner Broadway and 13th street
Olympic Theatre..Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets
Wood's Museum and Theatre (now Daily's)..B'way and 30th street
Old Bowery Theatre (now Thalia).....Bowery, near Canal street
German Opera House (Stadt Theatre)....Bowery, near Canal street
New York Circus.....14th street, near 3d aveuue
Waverly Theatre.....No. 720 Broadway
Lingard's Theatre Comique.....No. 514 Broadway
Bryant's Hall (Minstrels).....14th street, near 3d avenue
Apollo Hall (Variety).....Broadway and 28th street
San Francisco Minstrels.....No. 585 Broadway
Central Park Garden.....7th avenue and 58th street
Gilmore's Garden.....27th street and Madison avenue
Barnum's Hippodrome.....26th street and Madison avenue
Barnum's Museum.....Southeast corner Ann street and Broadway
Park Theatre.....Ann street and Park Row
John Street Theatre.....John street, near Broadway
Tony Pastor's.....587 Broadway
Astor Place Opera House.....No. 13 Astor Place

Origin of Street Names

[From Ulmann's History of New York.]

Ann Street. Owners of land frequently bestowed on paths that were cut through their property the first names of their wives.

Bank Street owes its title to a fever epidemic that broke out in New York in 1822, when many people hurriedly left town. A row of hastily erected buildings, principally used by banks, was then built in the vicinity of the present thoroughfare.

Battery Place is a reminder of the fact that in 1693 a platform was erected in this vicinity to serve as a battery. In 1753 this was enlarged.

Bridge Street locates a bridge that at one time crossed the Broad street ditch.

Broad Street was originally a ditch or inlet, known as the Breede Graft or Broad Canal.

Cedar Street and other streets bearing the name of trees, suggest the wooded character of Manhattan Island during its early period.

Chatham Square, as well as Pitt street, perpetuates the name of America's devoted and eloquent friend, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Cherry Street was originally part of a cherry farm.

Corlears Street, brings to mind Jacobus van Corlear, who offered the use of his house for school purposes to Governor Stuyvesant and Anthony van Corlear, the trumpeter, who it is alleged gave Spuyten Duyvil its name when he boasted he could swim across its troubled waters.

Duane Street owes its name to James Duane, New York's first Mayor after the Revolution.

Ferry Street was the road that lead to the first ferry from New York to Brooklyn.

Fletcher Street was named in honor of Governor Benjamin Fletcher, during whose term (1692–'98) printing was introduced into the colony.

Fulton Street was named after Robert Fulton, and is the only memorial on Manhattan Island to preserve the memory of him who helped so much toward its development.

Hanover Square was named in honor of King George, who was of the house of Hanover.

Liberty Street was originally called Crown Street, the name being changed after the Revolution, when all references to royalty were suppressed.

Macdougal Street was named after Alexander Macdougal, a noted "Son of Liberty," who was arrested in 1770 on a charge of seditious libel, for which he was imprisoned in the Debtors' Prison (present Register's Office), thus becoming the first martyr in the patriot cause.

Minetta Street derives its name from a Dutch word, meaning "the little one"—that is, the little creek to distinguish it from a large creek not far away. The former creek, which originated in the marshy ground in the neighborhood of Washington Square, still flows under the pavements of modern New York.

Morris Street suggests the well-known name of Governor Morris, who, besides occupying many important public positions, was one of the Street Commissioners appointed in 1807, to lay out the new streets, which resulted in the city of rigid straight lines and right angles.

Murray Hill took its name from the Murray Mansion. It was here that the mother of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, entertained the British Generals, so the story goes, while Putnam and his tired forces made their escape from the lower point of the island to Harlem.

New Street was the first street opened by the English after taking possession of New Amsterdam.

Pearl Street, the oldest street of New Amsterdam, was so called because of the pearl shells found along its path.

Rector Street, being originally church property, naturally owes its name to that fact.

Ridge Street was an actual ridge along the top of a hill on James De Lancey's property. The slope from Ridge Street to the river still exists.

Roosevelt Street recalls the name of Isaac and of his son Nicholas J. Roosevelt. The former was a member of one of the celebrated committees of "one hundred" to guard the safety of New York previous to the Revolution.

Rutherford Street recalls the name of Colonel John Rutherford, who was one of the committees that planned the present system of avenues and streets.

Spring Street owes its name to the discovery of a spring in that neighborhood about the year 1800, when Aaron Burr's Manhattan Banking and Water-Supply Company began to furnish the city with drinkable water.

Stone Street was the first street in New Amsterdam to be paved with stone, which achievement created a great sensation.

Sullivan Street honors the name of Brigadier-General John Sullivan, one of the most active officers of the Revolutionary War, who received the thanks of Washington for his services in Westchester. In Rhode Island he fought what Lafayette pronounced to be the best contested battle of the war.

Tompkins Street suggests the name of Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of New York from 1807 to 1817, and Vice-President of the United States from 1817 to 1825.

Tinpot Alley is a curious corruption of Tuyn Paat, meaning Garden Lane.

Vesey Street honors the name of the Rev. W. Vesey, Trinity's first clergyman. He preached his first sermon in Trinity Church, February 6, 1697.

Wall Street owes its name to the wall of palisades that originally marked its path.

Water Street was so named, because it consisted of land that in the early days of the city was literally under water.

Watts Street preserves the memory of John Watts, the last City Recorder under English rule. He was one of the Assemblymen that protested against England's right to billet soldiers on the citizens of New York. In after years he founded the Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum. His monument is a prominent feature of Trinity Churchyard.

Whitehall Street was the thoroughfare that lead to Peter Stuyvesant's town house. Whether it was so named because of its white walls, or because English governors who occupied it subsequently were reminded of London's Whitehall, is a question.

L OF C

Hotels in Manhattan

The first consideration of the stranger or traveler arriving in New York is to procure comfortable quarters. No city in the world surpasses New York in either the extent or splendor of its hotel accommodations; and as to the number and excellence of its restaurants and lodging and boarding houses, it is far in advance of any other city on the American continent. As the Tourist's Hand Book is designed for popular use, the author has endeavored to meet the tastes and wishes of all.

There are upwards of 300 hotels in the city proper, the following list comprising those most commodious and desirable:

Albemarle Hotel.....Broadway, 5th ave. and 24th st.
Albert Hotel.....University place and 11th st.
Bartholdi Hotel.....Broadway and 23d st.
Breslin, The.....29th st. and Broadway
Broadway Central Hotel.....667 Broadway
Buckingham, The.....Fifth ave. and 50th st.
Continental Hotel.....Broadway and 20th st.
Criterion Hotel.....Broadway and 41st st.
Empire Hotel.....63d st. and Broadway
EverettHouse.....Fourth ave. and 17th st.
Fifth Avenue Hotel.....Broadway, Fifth ave. and 23d st.
Gilsey House.....Broadway and 29th st.
Grand Hotel.....Broadway and 31st st.
Grand Union Hotel.....42d st. and Fourth ave.
Herald Square Hotel.....116 West 34th st.
Hoffman House.....Broadway and 25th st.
Holland House.....Fifth ave. and 30th st.
Hotel Astor.....44th st. and Broadway
Hotel Belleclaire.....Broadway and 77th st.
Hotel Grenoble.....56th st. and 7th ave.
Hotel Martha Washington (Women only).....29 East 29th st.
Hotel Navarre.....Seventh ave. and 38th st.
Hotel Netherland.....Fifth ave. and 59th st.
Hotel St. Andrew.....Broadway and 72d st.
Hotel Victoria.....Broadway and 27th st.
Imperial Hotel.....Broadway and 32d st.
Lincoln, The.....52d st. and Broadway
Manhattan Hotel.....Madison ave. and 42d st.
Marie-Antoinette Hotel.....Broadway and 66th st.
Marlborough Hotel.....Broadway and 36th st.
Metropole Hotel.....Broadway and 42d st.
Murray Hill Hotel.....Park ave. and 41st st.
New Amsterdam.....Fourth ave. and 21st st.
Normandie.....Broadway and 38th st.
Park Avenue Hotel.....Park ave. and 33d st.
Roland Hotel.....56–60 East 59th st.
Rossmore Hotel.....Broadway and 42d st.
St. Denis.....11th st. and Broadway
St. George Hotel.....12th st. and Broadway
St. Regis.....55th st. and Fifth ave.
Savoy Hotel.....Fifth ave. and 59th st.
Sinclair House.....Broadway, cor. 8th st.
Union Square Hotel.....15th st. and Union sq.
Vendome Hotel.....Broadway and 41st st.
Waldorf-Astoria.....Fifth ave., 33d and 34th sts.
Wellington.....Seventh ave. and 55th st.
Westminster Hotel.....16th st. and Irving pl.
York.....Seventh ave. and 36th st.

Theatres in Manhattan

There is no city in the world that can give the stranger a greater variety of amusement places to select from than New York City.

The following is a partial list of Play Houses, giving the name, location and character of the performances usually to be found on their boards.

NAME	LOCATION	CHARACTER OF PERFORMANCE
Academy of Music	14th st. and Irving Pl	Melo-Drama
American Theatre	8th ave. and 42d st	Melo-Drama
Belasco Theatre	42d st., near Broadway	Drama
Bijou Theatre	Broadway and 30th st.	Drama
Broadway Theatre	Broadway and 41st st.	Musical Comedy
Casino	Broadway and 39th st.	Musical Comedy
Colonial	Broadway and 62d st.	Vaudeville
Criterion Theatre	Broadway and 44th st.	Drama
Daly's Theatre	Broadway and 30th st.	Musical Comedy
Dewey Theatre	14th st., near 3d ave	Burlesque
Empire Theatre	Broadway and 40th st.	Drama
Fourteenth St. Theatre	W. 14th st., near 6th ave.	Melo-Drama
Garden Theatre	Madison ave. and 27th st.	Drama
Garrick Theatre	35th st., near 6th ave.	Drama
Grand Opera House	W. 23d st. and 8th ave	Mus.Com.& Drama
Herald Sq. Theatre	Broadway and 35th st.	Musical Comedy
Hippodrome	6th ave., 43d–44th sts	Spectacular
Hudson Theatre	W. 44th st., off B'dway	Drama
Irving Place Theatre	Irving Pl. and 15th st.	German Drama
Keith's Theatre	E. 14th st., near B'dway	Vaudeville
Knickerbocker Th	Broadway and 38th st.	Mus.Com.& Drama
Liberty Theatre	42d st., W. of Broadway	Musical Comedy
Lew Field's Theatre	42d st., W. of Broadway	Musical Comedy
Lyceum Theatre	45th st., near Broadway	Drama
Lyric Theatre	42d st., W. of Broadway	Musical Comedy
Madison Sq. Theatre	24th st., near Broadway	Comedy
Majestic Theatre	59th st. and Broadway	Musical Comedy
Manhattan Theatre	Broadway, near 33d st.	Drama
Metropol'n Op. H'se	Broadway and 39th st.	Grand Opera
Miner's Eighth Ave.	8th ave., near 25th st.	Burlesque
Murray Hill Theatre	Lexington ave., nr. 42d st.	Melo-Drama
New Amsterdam Th	42d st., W. of 7th ave.	Drama
New York Theatre	Broadway and 44th st.	Musical Comedy
Pastor's Theatre	E. 14th st., near 3d ave.	Vaudeville
Princess Theatre	29th st. and Broadway	Drama
Proctor's Theatre	28th st. and Broadway	Drama
Proctor's Palace	E. 58th st., near 3d ave.	Drama
Proctor's Theatre	W. 23d st., near 6th ave.	Vaudeville
Savoy Theatre	34th st., near Broadway	Drama
Victoria Theatre	42d st. and 7th ave	Vaudeville
Wallack's Theatre	Broadway and 30th st.	Mus.Com.& Drama
Weber's Music Hall	Broadway and 29th st.	Musical Comedy

Directory of Principal Churches

Giving the Location, Hours of Services, Pastors, Etc.

All Souls' (Unitarian)—Fourth ave. and 20th st.; Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, D.D., pastor; services, 11 a. m.

Ascension (Episcopal)—5th ave. and 10th st.; Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector; services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Broadway Tabernacle—Broadway and 56th st.; Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D.D., L.L.D., pastor; public worship, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Bible school, 9.45 a. m.; Chinese Bible class, 3 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; prayer meeting, 8 p. m., Wednesdays.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine (Episcopal)—110th st. and Amsterdam ave; services in the crypt, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian)—34th st. and Park ave.; Rev. Minot J. Savage and Robert Collier; public worship, 11 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.

First Church of Christ (Scientist)—Central Park West and 96th st.; Miss Laura C. Lyman, first reader; services, 11 a. m.; children's Sunday school at 12.30.

Friends' Meeting House—Rutherford pl. and E. 15th st.; services, 11 a. m.

Grace Church (Episcopal)—Broadway and 11th st.; Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector; services, 8 and 11 a. m.; evensong service, 8 p. m.

Madison Avenue Baptist Church—Madison ave. and 31st st.; Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D.D., preacher; services, 11 a. m.

Madison Square Presbyterian—S. E. cor. Madison ave. and 24th st.; Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D., pastor; services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Metropolitan Temple (Methodist)—14th st. and 7th ave.; Rev. Robt. Bagnell, pastor; services, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Old First Presbyterian—Fifth ave., bet. 11th and 12th sts.; Rev. Howard Duffield, D.D., pastor; services 11 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

St. Bartholomew's (Episcopal)—Madison ave. and 44th st.; Rev. Leighton Parks, D.D., rector; services, 8.30 and 11 a.m., 4 p.m.

St. Francis Xavier (Catholic)—16th st., bet. 5th and 6th aves.; Rev. David W. Hearn, rector; masses, 5, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 9, 10, 10.30, 11 a. m; vespers, 4 p. m.; services, 8 p. m.

St. George's (Episcopal)—Rutherford pl. and E. 16th st.; Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D.D., rector; services, 11 a. m., 8 p. m.

St. Mary the Virgin (Episcopal)—139 W. 46th st.; services, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.; special music by vested choir.

St. Patrick's Cathedral (Catholic)—5th ave. and 50th st.; Most Rev. John M. Farley, D.D., Archbishop; Monsignor M. J. Lavelle, rector; masses: 6, 7, 8, 10, 11. a m.; vespers, 4 p. m;. special music.

St. James' (Lutheran)—Madison ave. and E. 73d st. James E. Remensnyder, D.D., pastor; services, 11 a. m., 8 p. m.

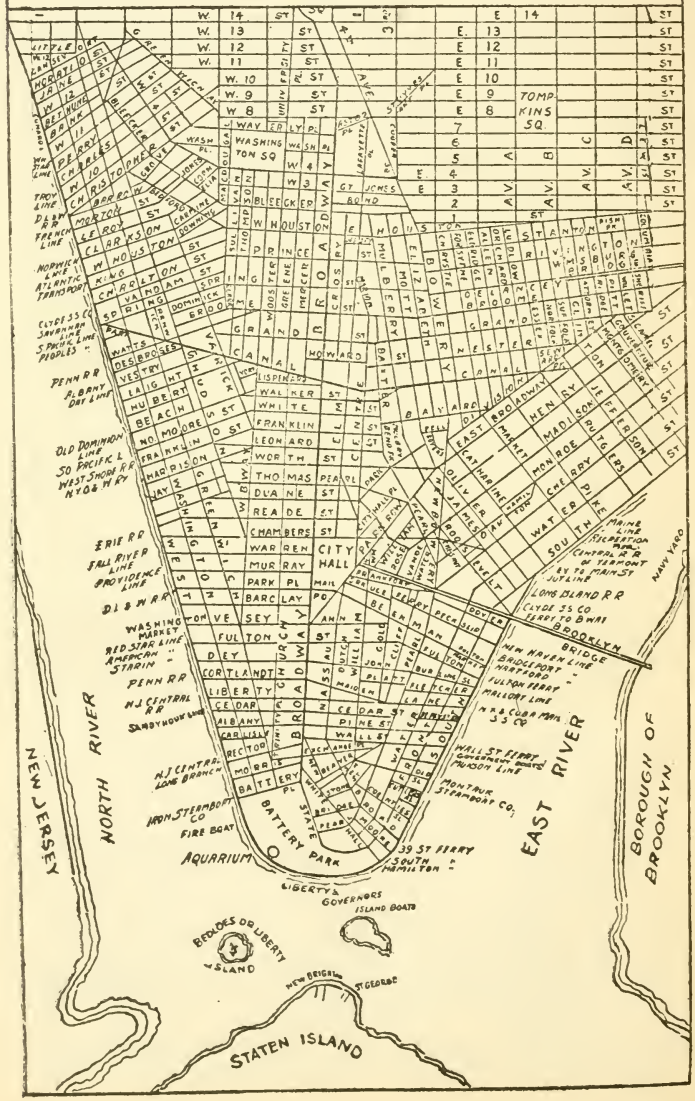
Temple Emanu-El (Jewish)—5th ave and 43d st.; Rabbi Joseph Silvermann; public worship, 10.30 a. m. Saturdays and 11.30 a. m. Sundays.

Trinity (Episcopal)—Broadway and Wall st.; Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., rector; services, 10.30 a. m., 3.30 a. m.; special music by vested choir.

AUG 30 1

"THE TOURISTS HAND BOOK"

NOTE THE MAP SHOWN HEREIN COVERS THE DISTRICT BETWEEN 14TH STREET & THE BATTERY ABOVE 14TH STREET THE STREETS & AVENUES ARE ARRANGED IN REGULAR ORDER, THE FORMER RUNNING EAST & WEST & THE LATTER NORTH & SOUTH. FIFTH AVENUE IS THE DIVIDING LINE FROM WHICH STREET NUMBERS RADIATE EAST AND WEST.



Budget for the City of New York for 1905

Giving the cost of conducting the various Departments of the City Government

Compiled especially for "The Tourists' Hand-Book"

$ 60,000	Mayor's Office
1,020,830	Dept. of Finance
510,560	Law Dept.
6,545,565	Borough President's Offices
447,138	Dept. of Bridges
4,978,752	Dept. of Water Supply
2,116,333	Dept. of Parks
2,592,909	Dept. of Public Charities
804,350	Dept. of Correction
1,259,931	Dept. of Health
516,433	Tenement House Dept.
12,409,466	Police Dept.
942,856	Board of Election
5,692,912	Dept. of Street Cleaning
6,265,864	Dept. of Fire
376,400	Dept. of Taxes and Assessments
31,000	Board of Assessors
99,557	Armory Board
22,530,379	Department of Education
152,300	Coronor's Office
150,500	Commissioner of Accounts
115,000	Civil Service Commissioner
752,705	City Record Office
5,154	Examining Plumber
634,393	Public Libraries
566,562	Various Courts
3,098,556	Charitable Institutions
1,185,328	Miscellaneous Depts.

The total Budget for 1905 will exceed $100,000,000.
The number of City Employes is about 69 000.

SOME FACTS ABOUT GREATER NEW YORK

There were 77,530 deaths in 1904.
" 38,999 marriages in 1904.
" 97,625 births in 1904.
" 175, 000 arrests in 1904.
" 10,033 fires in 1904.
There are 1,537 Miles of Streets cleaned every day.
" 8,300 Police officers.
" 7,346 Firemen (paid and volunteer).
" 4.500 Employees in Street Cleaning Dept.
There were 12,544 Buildings started 1904.
Greater New York has an area of 326 square miles.
" " " " a population of about 4,000,000.
" " " " an assessed valuation of $5,640, 542, 657.
There are 36,525 Street Railway Employees.
There were 683 Passengers injured on the Street Railways in 1904.
" 267 Passengers killed on the Street Railways in 1904.
" 1,160,875,359 Pass. carried on the Street Railwayin 1904.

Going Away?

THE MANHATTAN GUIDE

Will put you in the following places by a greater variety of routes than can be found in any other New York Guide:

Kansas City	Knoxville	Mobile
St. Louis	Nashville	Birmingham
Chicago	Cincinnati	Montgomery
Indianapolis	Columbus	Atlanta
Louisville	Cleveland	Augusta
Toledo	Pittsburg	Jacksonville
Detroit	Savannah	Charleston
Mt. Clemens	Tampa	Lynchburg
Toronto	Raleigh	Norfolk
Buffalo	Palm Beach	Hot Springs
Memphis	Richmond	Roanoke
Chattanooga	New Orleans	Pinehurst

Etc.. Etc.

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